Former Ages Never Heard Of,
and
After Ages will Admire.

OR,

A Brief Review of the moſt Materiall

Parliamentary

Tranſactions,

Beginning, *November* 3. 1640.

WHEREIN

The Remarkeable Paſſages both of their Civil and Martiall Affaires, are continued unto this preſent Year.

Publiſhed as a Breviary, leading all along ſucceſſively, as they fell out in their ſeverall years: So that if any man will be informed of any remarkeable Paſſage, he may turne to the year, and ſo ſee in ſome meaſure, in what Month thereof it was accompliſhed.

For Information of ſuch as are altogether ignorant of the riſe and progreſſe of theſe Times.

A Work worthy to be kept in Record, and communicated to Poſterity.

Who is wiſe, and he ſhall underſtand theſe things? prudent, and he ſhall know them? for the wayes of the Lord are right, and the juſt ſhall walk in them, but the tranſgreſſors ſhall fall therein. Hoſ. 14. 9.

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Printed by *M. S.* for *Tho: Jenner*, at the South-Entrance of the Royall EXCHANGE. 1656.

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The CHRONOLOGY.

IN the first year of King *Charls* his Reign, a Parliament being called at *Oxford*, two Subsidies were granted, no grievances removed, but the said Parliament soon dissolved. The sad effects which the dissolution of this Parl. produced, were the losse of *Rochel*, by the unhappy help of *Englands* ships. The diversion of a most facile and hopefull war from the *West Indies*, to a most expensive and successesse attempt on *Cales*. The attempt on the Isle of *Ree*, and thereby a precipitate breach of peace with *France*, to our great losse. A peace concluded with *Spain*, without consent of Parliament, contrary to a promise formerly made to the Kingdome by King *James*, a little before his death; whereby the cause of the *Palatinate* was altogether most shamefully deserted by us. The Kingdome suddenly billetted with Souldiers, and a concomitant project set on foot for *Germane* Horses, to force men by fear to fall before Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Taxations continually to be laid upon them.

2 *Parliament.* The dissolution of a second Parliament at *Westminster*, in the second year, after a declarative grant of no lesse then five Subsidies, and the sad issues that flowed to the Kingdome thereupon. As first, the violent exacting from the people, that mighty sum of five Subsidies, or a sum equall to it by a Commission for a Royall Loan. Many worthy Gentlemen Imprisoned and vexed, that refused to pay it. Great sums extorted by privy Seals and Excises, and the most hopefull Petition of Right blasted.

A third Parliament called, and quickly broken in the fourteenth year of the King, the best men clapt up close prisoners, denyed all ordinary and extraordinary comforts of life; and so that Parl. was dissolved. Opprobrious Declarations published to asperse the proceedings of the last Parl. yea Proclamations set out to those effects, thereby extreamly to dishearten the Subjects, yea, and plainly forbidding them once to name a Parliament, or to desire them any more. Whence immediately gushed out the violent inundations of mighty sums of money, got by that strange project of Knight-hood, yet under a colour of Law, the most burdensome book of Rates, the unheard of Taxation of Ship-money, the enlargement of Forests, contrary to *Magna Charta*, the injurious Taxation of Coat and Conduct money, the forcible taking away of the Trained Bands Arms, ingrossing Gunpowder into their hands in the Tower of *London*. The destruction of the Forrest of *Dean*, which was sold to Papists,

whence we had all our Timber for Shipping. Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, and Sea-Coal; yea, almost of all things in the Kingdome of most necessary and common use. Restraint in Trades and Occupations, for refusall of which foresaid heavy pressures, many were vexed with long and languishing suites, some fined and confined to prisons, to the losse of health in many, of life in some; some having their houses broken open, their goods seized on, their studies or closets searched for writings, Books and papers to undoe them; some interrupted also in their Sea-voyages, and their Ships taken from them. The crushing cruelties of the Star-Chamber Court, and Councel Table, where the Recorder of *Salisbury* was greatly fined for demolishing the Picture of the first person in the Trinity, in their great Cathedrall. Thus far for the miseries of the Common-wealth; Popish Ceremonies, Romish Innovations, and such like outrages of the Arch Prelate of *Canterbury*, and his Prelaticall Agents and Instruments, over the whole Kingdome, in matters of Religion, Divine worship, and spirituall cases of conscience. Additions in the Oath administred to the King, at his first Inauguration to the Crown, by the Arch Bishop. Fines, Imprisonments, stigmatizings, mutilations, whippings, Pillories, gagges, confinements, and banishments; yea, and that into perpetuall close Imprisonments, in the most desolate, remote, and (as they hoped and intended) remotest parts of the Kingdome, Mr. *Burton*, Mr. *Bastwick*, Mr. *Prin*. The ruinating of the Feoffees for buying in of Impropriations, and the advancing to Ecclesiasticall livings *Arminians*, silencing with deprivations, degradations, and excommunications, almost all the most pious Pastors over the Land, whom they could catch in their snares, and all this under a pretence of peace, unity, and conformity. Printing Presses set open for the printing and publishing of all Popish and Arminian Tenets, but shut up and restrained from printing sound doctrines. Nay not only thus lamentably molested in *England*, but attempted the like in *Scotland*, endeavouring to impose upon them a new Liturgy, and a Book of Canons. They refusing of them, were called and counted Rebels and Traytors; yea, so proclaimed in all Churches in *England*, and an Army was also raised to oppresse and suppresse them. A mighty and tumultuous rising of Apprentices and young men in *Southwark* and *Lambeth* side, with clubs and other weapons, especially at the Arch-Bishops house, which put him in such a fright, as made him flye to *Croydon*, to convey himself to some more private and remote place. And although *Pharoah's* Magicians were so honest, that at the sight of the dust of the earth turned into Lice, they cryed out, *It was the finger of God*: but he grew more and more outragious, and caused one to be hanged and quartered, and his head set on *London* Bridge, who said at his Execution, he came thete by accident, and he must dye. *Scotland* raising an Army

in

The Arch-Prelate of St Andrewes in Scotland reading the new Service-booke in his pontificalibus assaulted by men & Women, with Crickets Stooles Stickes and Stones.

The rising of Prentises and Sea-men on South-wark side to assault the Arch-bishops of Canter-burys House at Lambeth.

in their own just defence, and by force of Arms inforcing their own peece. A first pacification being then made by the King, and some of his Nobility, and ratified under hand and Seal, 'twixt them and the Scots, yet was it shortly after quite broken off by the Arch Prelat of Cant. and the E. of Strafford, & burnt by the Hangman at the Exchange.

4 *Parliament.* A fourth Parliament was thereupon shortly after called again, by those complotters means, but to a very ill intent,

and

and another Parliament ſummoned alſo at the ſame time by the Earl of *Strafford* in *Ireland*, both of them only to levy and procure moneys to raiſe another Army, and wage a new War againſt the *Scots*. The Ships and Goods of *Scotland*, were in all parts and ports of this Land, and *Ireland* alſo, ſurprized and ſeized on for the King, their Commiſſioners denyed audience to make their juſt Defence to the King, and the whole Kingdome of *Scotland*, and *England* too, hereupon much diſtracted and diſtempered with levying of moneys, and Impriſoning all amongſt us that refuſed the ſame. This Parliament alſo refuſing to comply with the King, *Canterbury*, and *Strafford*, in this Epiſcopall War againſt the *Scots*, was ſoon diſſolved and broken up by them, and thereupon they returned to their former wayes of waſt and confuſion, and the very next day after the Diſſolution thereof, ſome eminent Members of both Houſes had their chambers and Studies, yea their Cabinets, and very pockets of their wearing Cloaths (betimes in the morning, before they were out of their Beds) ſearched for Letters and Writings, and ſome of them impriſoned, and a falſe and moſt ſcandalous Declaration was publiſhed againſt the Houſe of Commons in the Kings Name.

A forced Loan of money was attempted in the City of *London*, to be made a preſident (if it prevailed there) for the whole Kingdome, but ſome Aldermen refuſing, were ſorely threatned and impriſoned. In which interim, the Clergies Convocation continuing, (notwithſtanding the Diſſolution of the Parliament) New Conſcience oppreſſing Canons were forged, and a ſtrange Oath with an *&c.* in it was framed for the eſtabliſhing of the Biſhops Hierarchy, with ſevere puniſhments on the refuſers to take it.

The OATH.

That I A. B. *doe Swear that I doe approve the Doctrine and Diſcipline or Government eſtabliſhed in the Church of* England, *as containing all things neceſſary to ſalvation. And that I will not endeavour by my ſelfe or any other, directly or indirectly, to bring in any Popiſh Doctrine, contrary to that which is ſo eſtabliſhed: Nor will I ever give my conſent to alter the Government of this Church, by Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Deans, and Arch-Deacons,* &c. *as it ſtands now eſtabliſhed, and as by right it ought to ſtand. Nor yet ever to ſubject it to the uſurpations and ſuperſtitions of the Sea of* Rome. *And all theſe things I doe plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to the plain and common ſenſe, and underſtanding of the ſame words, without any equivocation, or mentall evaſion, or ſecret reſervation whatſoever. And this I doe heartily, willingly, and truly upon the faith of a Chriſtian.* So help me God in Jeſus Chriſt.

In this Convocation ſore Taxations were alſo impoſed upon the whole Clergy, even no leſſe then ſix Subſidies, beſides a bountifull Con-

Contribution to follow that intended War against *Scotland*. For the advancing of which said sums for this War, the Popish were most free and forward; yea, and a solemn Prayer was composed and imposed by the Bishops on their Ministers every where, to be used and read in all Churches, against the *Scots*, as Rebels and Traytors. The Papists also in a high measure enjoyed even almost a total Toleration, and a Popes Nuncio suffered amongst us to act and govern all Romish affairs, yea a kind of private Popish Parliament kept in the Kingdome, and Popish Jurisdictions erected among them. Commissions were also (secretly) issued out for some great and eminent Papists, for Martial Commands, for levying of Souldiers, & strengthning their party with Arms and Ammunition of all sorts, and in great plenty. His Majesties Treasure was by these means so extreamly exhausted, and his Revenues so anticipated, that he was forced to compell (as it were) his own Servants, Judges, and Officers of all sorts, to lend him great sums of money, and Prisons filled with refusers of these and the other illegall payments; yea, many High-Sheriffs summoned in the Star-Chamber, and to the Councel board, and some of them Imprisoned for not being quick enough in levying of Ship-money, and such like intolerable Taxations.

In sum, the whole Land was now brought into a lamentable and languishing condition, of being most miserably bought and sold to any that could give and contribute most of might and malice against us, and no hope of humane help, but dolour, desperation, and destruction to be the portion of all. In which interim, the *Scots* being entred our Kingdome for their own defence, the King had advanced his Royall Standard at *Yorke*, where the cream of the Kingdom, Nobles and Gentry being assembled, and a Treaty betwixt the prime of both Armies had at *Rippon*, for a fair and peaceable accommodation, the King was, at last, inforced to take his Nobles Councel, and in the first place a cessation of Arms agreed on, and then a fifth Parl. was necessitously resolved on to begin, *Nov:* 3. 1640.

5 *Parliament.* Letters from the King, Queen, Popish Earls, Lords, Knights, and Gentry, post into all parts of the Kingdome, to make a strong party for them. Shortly after, a very formidable Spanish Fleet, or Armado, appeared on our English narrow Seas, in sight of *Dover*, and was coming in (as was on very strong grounds more then probably conjectured) as a third party to help to destroy us; the *Spaniards* hoping that by this time, we and the *Scots* were together by the ears, but they were by Gods mercy, beaten off from us by our neighbours of *Holland*, and we fighting against them, fought against our friends.

The Souldiers in their passage to *York* turn Reformers, pull down Popish Pictures, break down Rails, turn Altars into Tables, and those

Popish

Popish Commanders, that were to command them, they forced to eat flesh on Fridays, thrusting it down their throats, and some they slew. In the time of ours and the Scots Armies residing in the North, which was in *June*, 1641. Malignant Lords endeavoured to bring it out of the North, Southward, and so to *London*, to compel the Parl. to such limits and rules as they thought fit, whereupon the Parl. entred upon this following Protestation.

Die Veneris, 30 *July*, 1642.

WE the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons house in Parl finding to the great grief of our hearts, that the designs of the Priests, Jesuites, and other adherents to the See of *Rome*, have of late been more boldly and frequently put in practice then formerly, to the undermining and danger of the ruine of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, in his Majesties Dominions established: And finding also that they have been, and having just cause to suspect that there are still even during this sitting in Parliament, endeavours to subvert the fundamentall Lawes of *England* and *Ireland*, and to introduce the exercise of an Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Government, by most pernicious and wicked counsels, practises, plots, and conspiracies; And that the long intermission, and unhappy breach of Parliam. hath occasioned many illegall Taxations, whereupon the subject hath been prosecuted and grieved; And that divers Innovations and superstitions have been brought into the Church, multitudes driven out of his Majesties Dominions, jealousies raised and fomented betwixt the King and his people; a Popish Army levyed in *Ireland*, and two Armies brought into the bowels of his Kingdom, to the hazzard of his Majesties Royal person, the consumption of the Revenues of his Crown and Treasure of his Kingdome: And lastly, finding great cause of jealousie that endeavours have been, and are used to bring the English Army into a misunderstanding of this Parl. thereby to incline that Army with force to bring to passe those wicked Councels, Have therefore thought good to joyne our selves in a Declaration of our united affections and resolutions, and to make this ensuing Protestation.

The Protestation.

I A. B. *Doe in the presence of Almighty God, Promise, Vow, and Protest to maintaine and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my life, power, and estate, the true Reformed Protestant Religion, expressed in the Doctrine of the Church of England, against Popery and Popish Innovations, within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, his Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate, as also the power and privileges of Parliament, the lawfull rights and liberties of the Subjects, and every person that maketh this Protestation, in whatsoever he shall do, in the lawfull pur-*

purſuance of the ſame. And to my power, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppoſe, and by all good wayes and means endeavour to bring to condigne puniſhment, all ſuch as ſhall either by force, practice, counſels, plots, conſpiracies, or otherwiſe, doe any thing to the contrary of any thing in this preſent Proteſtation contained. And further, that I ſhall in all juſt and honourable wayes endeavour to preſerve the union and peace between the three Kingdomes of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and neither for hope, fear, nor other reſpect, ſhall relinquiſh this Promiſe, Vow, and Proteſtation.*

At the beginning of the Parliament (*Nov.* 3. 1640.) there was a diligent inquiſition after oppreſſions and oppreſſors, and firſt upon the Petition of Miſtris *Baſtwick*, and Miſtris *Burton*, two widowed wives, and a Petition exhibited in the behalf of Mr. *Pryn*, Dr. *Laighton*, Mr. *Smart*, Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Foxley*, Mr. *Lilburn*, and many others, ſet at liberty, ſome being banſht, and all cloſe priſoners, others faſt fettered in irons, and their wives debar'd from coming to them.

Decemb. 1640. The Earl of *Strafford*, and *Laud* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, Impeached of High Treaſon; *Wren* Biſhop of *Norwich*, of Treaſon, *Windebank* and *Finch* fled. The Scots Ships that were taken before the Parl. began, reſtored, and 4000. *l.* given to rig them, 300000. *l.* towards their loſſes, and all Books, Libels, and Proclamations againſt the Scots called in. *February* A Bill ſigned for Trienniall Parl. ſix Subſidies, Poll money, and a perſonall aſſeſment of the whole Kingdome. *May*, a Bill ſigned that the Parl. ſhould not be diſſolved without their conſent; Lord *Strafford* beheaded; the High Commiſſion Court, and Star-Chamber put down; the Parl. proceeded againſt Delinquent Judges about Ship-money.

The Earl of Straffords *Speech on the Scaffold*, May 12. 1641.

MY Lord Primate of *Ireland*, (and my Lords and the reſt of theſe Gentlemen) it is a very great comfort to me, to have your Lordſhip by me this day, in regard I have been known to you a long time. I ſhould be glad to obtain ſo much ſilence as to be heard a few words, but doubt I ſhall not. My Lord, I come hither by the good will and pleaſure of Almighty God, to pay the laſt debt I owe to ſin, which is death, and by the bleſſing of that God to riſe again through the mercies of Chriſt Jeſus to eternall glory. I wiſh I had been private, that I might have been heard. My Lord, if I might be ſo much beholding to you, that I might uſe a few words, I ſhould take it for a very great courteſie; my Lord, I come hither to ſubmit to that judgement which hath paſt againſt me, I doe it with a very quiet and contented mind, I do freely forgive all the world, a forgiveneſſe that is not ſpoken from the teeth outward (as they ſay) but from my heart, I ſpeak it in the preſence of Almighty God, before whom I ſtand, that there is not ſo much as a diſpleaſing thought

in me, arising to any creature. I thank God I may say truly, and my conscience bears me witnesse, that in all my services since I have had the honour to serve his Majesty in any employment, I never had any thing in my heart, but the joynt and individuall prosperity of King and people, if it hath been my hap to be misconstrued, it is the common portion of us all while we are in this life, the righteous judgement is hereafter; here we are subject to error, and apt to be

mis-judged one of another. There is one thing I desire to clear my self of, and I am confident I speak it with so much clearnesse, that I hope I shall have your Christian Charity in the belief of it, I did alwayes think that the Parl. of *England* were the happiest constitutions that any Kingdome or any Nation lived under, and under God the means of making King and people happy, so far have I been from being against Parliaments: For my death, I here acquit all the world, and pray God heartily to forgive them; and in particular, my Lord Primate, I am very glad that his Majesty is pleased to conceive me not meriting so severe and heavy a punishment as the utmost execution of this sentence; I am very glad, and infinitely rejoyce in this mercy of his, and beseech God to turn it to him, and that he may find mercy when he hath most need of it. I wish the Kingdome all the prosperity and happinesse in the world, I did it living, and now dying it is my wish. I doe now professe it from my heart, and doe most humbly recommend it to every man here, and wish every man to lay his hand upon his heart, and consider seriously whether the beginning of the happinesse of a people should be

wit-

writ in Letters of blood. I fear you are in a wrong way, and I desire Almighty God, that not one drop of my blood may rise up in judgement against you. My Lord, I professe my self a true and obedient Son to the Church of *England*, to the Church wherein I was born, and wherein I was bred, prosperity and happines be ever to it; and whereas it hath been said, that I have inclined to Popery, if it be an objection worth answering, let me say truly, that from the time since I was twenty one years of age, till this hour, now going upon forty nine, I never had thought in my heart, to doubt of the truth of my Religion in *England*, and never any had the boldnesse to suggest to me contrary to the best of my remembrance; and so being reconciled to the mercies of Christ Jesus my Saviour, into whose bosome I hope shortly to be gathered, to that eternall happinesse that shall never have end. I desire heartily the forgivenesse of every man, both for any rash or unadvised word, or deed, and desire your prayers: And so my Lord farewell, farewell all the things of this world: Lord strengthen my faith, give me confidence and assurance in the merits of Jesus Christ. I desire you that you would be silent, and joyn in prayers with me, and I trust in God that we shall all meet, and live eternally in Heaven, there to receive the accomplishment of all happinesse, where every tear shall be wiped from our eyes, and every sad thought from our hearts: And so God blesse this Kingdome, and Jesus have mercy upon my soule. *Amen.*

August. 1641. The King went to *Scotland*. *Octob.* The Irish Rebellion began, whereby above 100000 Protestants were murdered. *Novem.* & *Decemb.* The King came from *Scotland* to *London*, and was entertained with most pompous solemnity, and after went to *Hampton* Court, the Parl. presented a Remonstrance, wherein was expressed the Kingdomes grievances, they desire a guard. Sir *Wil. Belford* was displaced, and *Cottington* made Constable of the Tower, but he was soon displaced, and Col. *Lunsford* was made Lievtenant of the Tower, but he also was displaced, and Sir *John Byron* was made Liev. of the Tower in *Lunsfords* stead, but he also with much ado removed, and Sir *John Conyers* was put in his place.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty, and the Lords and Peers now Assembled in Parliament.

The Humble Petition and Protestation of all the Bishops and Prelats now called by his Majesties Writs to attend the Parliament, and present about *London* and *Westminster* for that Service.

That whereas the Petitioners are called up by several & respective Writs and under great penalties to attend the Parl. and have a clear and indubitable right to Vote in Bils, and other matters whatsoever debatable in Parl.

by the ancient Customes, Lawes, and Statutes of this Realm, and ought to be Protected by your Majesty, quietly to attend and prosecute that great Service. They humbly Remonstrate and Protest before God, your Majesty, and the noble Lords and Peers now assembled in Parl. that as they have an indubitate right to Sit and Vote in the House of Lords, so are they (if they may be protected from force and violence) most ready and willing to performe their duties accordingly. And that they doe abominate all actions or opinions tending to Popery, and the maintenance thereof; as also all propension and inclination to any Malignant party, or any other side or party whatsoever, to the which their owne reasons and conscience shall not move them to adhere. But, whereas they have been at severall times violently menaced, affronted and assaulted by multitudes of people, in their coming to perform their services in that honourable House, and lately chased away, and put in danger of their lives, and can find no redresse or protection, upon sundry complaints made to

both Houses in this particular. They likewise humbly protest before your Majesty, and the Noble House of Peers, that saving unto themselves all their Rights and Interests of Sitting and Voting in that House at other times, they dare not Sit or Vote in the House of Peers, untill your Majesty shall further secure them from all affronts, indignities, and dangers in the premisses. Lastly, whereas their fears are not built upon fantasies and conceits, but upon such grounds and objects as may well terrifie men of good resolutions, and much constancy. They doe in all duty and humility protest before your Majesty, and the Peers of that most Honourable House of Parl. against all Lawes, Orders, Votes, Resolutions, and Determinations, as in themselves null, and of none effect, which in their absence since the 27 of this instant Month of Decem. 1641.

1641. *have already passed, as likewise against such as shall hereafter passe in that most Honourable House, during the time of this their forced and violent absence from the said most Honourable House; not denying but if their absenting of themselves were willfull and voluntary, that most Honourable House might proceed in all their premisses in their absence, and this Protestation notwithstanding. And humbly beseeching your most Excellent Majesty to command the Clerk of the House of Peers to enter this their Petition and Protestation among their Records.*

They will ever pray to God to bless, &c.

Jo Ebor. Th. Duresm. Rob Co. Lich. Jo. Norw. Jo. Asa. Gul. Ba. & Wels. Geo. Heref Rob. Ox. Ma. Ely Godf. Glouc. Jo. Peterb. Max. Land.

Twelve Bishops were Impeached of high Treason, and ten imprisoned in the Tower, and afterward all disabled from ever sitting in the Parl. They are voted down root and branch, *Nulla contradicente.* The same night there was bonefires and ringing of Bells. All Popish Recusants inhabiting in and about the City, all dis-affected persons and such as being able men, would not lend any money for the defence of the Common-wealth, should forthwith confine themselves to their own Houses, and not to goe forth without speciall license. An Ordinance to apprehend dis-affected persons in the City, whereof were four Aldermen put in safe custody in *Crosby*-House, and some in *Gressam* Colledge. A Letter sent to Mr. *Pym.*

Mr. PYM.

DOe not think that a Guard of men can protect you, if you persist in your traytorous courses and wicked designs: I have sent a Paper-Messenger to you, and if this does not touch your heart, a Dagger shall, so soon as I am recovered of my plague-sore. In the mean time you may be forborn because no better man may be endangered for you

Repent Traytor.

Jan. 1641. The Irish proclaimed Rebels, the King demands five Members. *Lunsford* assaulteth the Citizens at *Westmin.* An Act to carry on the War in *Ireland* till it were reduced. *Febr.* King signs the Bill for taking away Bishops Votes. *March*, the Queen went to *Holland*, one of her ships sprung a leak, and much Treasure lost, and when she return'd, there was a great storm; *Van Trumps* Mast broke, and after eight dayes turmoil driven back again; broke and lost 3 ships. The King went to *Theobalds*, where a Petition from the Parl. was presented, desiring him to let the Militia abide neer *Lon.* and not carry the Prince away, he being at *Newmarket*, the House presented a Declaration, the King went to *York*, sends a message to the Parl. that he would raise 2000 Foot and 200 Horse at *Hull*, and goe for *Ireland*. Sir *John Hotham* denyes the K. entrance, in *April* and *May* som Members leave their seats, and go to the King at *York*. *Binion* a Silkman, the Kentish Malignants, and Sir *Edw. Deering* frame Petitions against the

the Parl. but rejected, fined, and impriſoned. The King interdicts the Militia, but the Meſſenger was hang'd at the *Exchange*. The Lords and Gentry of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, petition the King to return to his Parl. the Gentry of *Yorkſhire* do the like, but rejected. The K. ſet on foot a Commiſſion of Array. *June*. The Great Seal carried to the K. The Earl of *Warwick* Adm. Money and Plate brought in for the Cauſe; the King beſieges *Hull*, 500 men went from *London* to it: Proclamations and Declarations againſt the Parliament read in all Churches and Chappels within the K. power. *July*. An Army raiſed, and *Eſſex* made Generall; the Lord Major of *London* impriſon'd for cauſing the K. Commiſſion of Array to be proclaimed; many Proclamat. from the K. and Declar. from the Parl. By water the Ship-maſters and Marriners made ready a great number of Long boats furniſhed with Ordnance, Muskets, and other Sea warlike Inſtruments, their Veſſels gallantly adorned with Flags and Streamers, together with martiall muſick, Drums & Trumpets; when they came to *Whitehall*, and underſtood that the Parl. were ſafely arriv'd, the Train'd Bands by Land, and the Sea-men by water, let flye their thundring ſhot both ſmall and great, their Trumpets ſounding, and their drums beating in a triumphing and congratulatory manner, was a ſingular teſtimony of their cordiall affections.

The ſame day *Buckinghamſhire* men, both Gentlemen, Miniſters, and others of that Countrey, on Horſback, with their Proteſtations in their Hats, for reformation of evils in Church and State, and to aſſure their beſt ſervices and aſſiſtance to the Parl. on all juſt occaſions; and out of *Eſſex*, *Hartford*, *Barkeſhire*, *Surrey*, and other Counties of the Kingdome, came one after another. At *Edge* hill 16 pieces of Canon ſhot againſt 80 of the Earl of *Eſſex* Life-guard, and not one man hurt, and thoſe 80 brake in upon 1600 of the K Four of the Parl. Regiments ran away, and ſixteen Troops of Horſe, ſo we were 6000 and they 18000, yet we took their Standard, and cleft Sir *Edw. Varney* Standard-bearer in the head, and ſlew the Lord *Lindſey* Generall of the Field. Lord Gen. Magazine of powder to have been blown up, and Sir *John Hotham* killed, by one *David Alexander*, but prevented. Commiſſ granted to Popiſh Recuſants to levy men and Arms againſt the Parl. The K. received the Iriſh Rebels petition, and permitted their perſons with great favour and allowance about him, calling them good Catholick ſubjects, but rejecting the petition for peace. *Novemb.* A Treaty of peace intended by the Parl. but pretended by the K. where was that bloody bickering at *Brainford*, by the K. party. New High Sheriffs, for the better collecting of the 400000. *l.* Subſidies, intended to have been confirmed to the K. croſt. *Jan.* 1643. *Newcaſtle* twice routed K party worſted near *Henly*, *Scots* come into *Engl. March*, *Litchfield* Cloſe taken, the K. ſends

ſends the Earl of *Glamorgan* into *Irel.* with power to conclude. Dr. *Baſtwick* and Cap. *Lilburn* to be tryed at *Oxford*, but preſerv'd. A Letter to all the Freemen, Journeymen, and Apprentices of the City, to aſſemble at their ſeverall Halls, to be perſwaded not to yield to the Parl. voted ſcandalous.

Mr. *Pryn* ſent to ſearch *Canterburies* Chamber and Study, found the Originall Scoth Service book with his own hand writing, the cauſe of all the Scots wars. *London* to have been betrayed under a pretence of peace, by Mr. *Waller*, a Member of Parl. Mr. *Tomkins*, Mr. *Challenor*, but *Waller* fined 10000. *l.* and perpetuall baniſhment, *Tomkins* and *Challenor* hanged, the one at the *Exchange*, and the other in *Holborn*. Sir *Jo. Hotham* atempted the betraying of *Hull* unto the Queen. *Decemb.* An Order to demoliſh Altars, to remove the Communion Table from the Eaſt end, and to take away all Tapers, Candleſticks, and Baſons, and to demoliſh all Crucifixes, Croſſes, and all Pictures and Images of the Trinity and Virgin *Mary*, both within and without all Churches and Chappels. A plot for betraying of *Lincoln* by the two *Purfries*, but preſerved. *Glouceſter* admirably freed by the City Regiments. A Rebellion by the *Kemiſh* Malignants about *Tunbridge*. A ſhip bound from *Denmark* to the K. of about 300 Tun richly lader with arms and ammunition; another ſhip bound from *Newcaſtle* to *Holland*, laden with Sea-coals, but in the midſt thereof

was

was found between 3 or 4000. *l.* hid in the Coals, ſent to buy Arms for the K. a third ſhip of 400 Tun, carrying 24 peece of Ordnance, taken by the Parl. *Scotland* with an Army of at leaſt 2000 Horſe and Foot, invited by the Parl. when they marched up to the middle in ſnow, and brought their Artillery over the Ice of the frozen River of *Tine*, and the Citizens of *London* lent the Parl. 100000 *l.* for the *Scots* firſt pay, to encourage their advance to help us againſt the K. forces. The Queen pawning the Jewels of the Crown in *Holland*, and therewith buying Arms to aſſiſt the war againſt the Parl. and her own actuall performances with her Popiſh Army in the North, was High Treaſon, and tranſmitted to the Lords Images, Crucifixes, Papiſticall Books in *Somerſet*, and *Jameſes*, were burnt, and five Capuchin Fryers ſent away. *May*, an Ordinance for the making of Forts, Trenches about the City. *July*, the Aſſembly of Divines met, Dr. *Twiſſe* Prolocutor, 120 the totall.

The Biſhop of Canterburies *firſt Prayer on the Scaffold*, Jan. 10. 1644.

O Eternall God, and mercifull Father look down upon me in mercy, in the riches and fullneſſe of all thy mercies look upon me, but not till thou haſt nailed my ſins to the Croſſe of Chriſt: Look upon me, but not till thou haſt bathed me in the blood of Chriſt, not till I have hid my ſelf in the wounds of Chriſt, that ſo the puniſhment that is due to my ſins may paſſe away, and goe over me; and ſince thou art pleaſed to try me to the uttermoſt, I humbly beſeech thee, give me now in this great inſtant, full patience, proportionable comfort, a heart ready to dye for thine honour, and the K. happineſſe, and this Churches preſervation; and my zeale to theſe far from arrogancy be it ſpoken, is all the ſin, humane frailty excepted, and all incidents thereunto, which is yet known of me in this particular, for which I now come to ſuffer I ſay in this peruicular of Treaſon, but otherwiſe my ſins are many and great, Lord pardon them all, and thoſe eſpecially whatſoever they be, which have drawn this preſent judgement upon me, and when thou haſt given me ſtrength to bear it, then doe with me as ſeems beſt in thine own eyes, and carry me through death, that I may look upon it in what viſage ſoever it ſhall appear to me; and that there may be a ſtop of this iſſue of blood in this more then miſerable Kingdome. I ſhall deſire that I may pray for the people too, as well as for my ſelf. O Lord, I beſeech thee give grace of repentance to all people that have a thirſt for blood, but if they will not repent, then ſcatter their devices ſo, and ſuch as are or ſhall be contrary to the glory of thy great name, the truth and ſincerity of Religion, the eſtabliſhment of the K. and his poſterity after him, in their juſt rights and priviledges, the honour and conſervation of Parl. in their ancient and juſt power, the preſervation of this poor Church in her truth, peace, and patrimony, and

the

the settlement of this distracted and distressed people, under the ancient Lawes, and in their native liberties; and when thou hast done all this in mercy for them, O Lord fill their hearts with thankfulnes, and with religious dutifull obedience to thee and thy Commandements all their dayes: So Amen, Lord Jesus, and I beseech thee to receive my soule to mercy. *Our father, &c.*

His last Prayer on the Scaffold.

LOrd I am coming as fast as I can, I know I must passe through the shadow of death before I can come to see thee, but it is but *Vmbra mortis*, a meer shadow of death, a little darknesse upon nature, but thou by thy mercies and passion hast broke through the jaws of death, so, Lord receive my soul and have mercy on me, and blesse this Kingdome with peace and plenty, and with brotherly love and charity, that there may not be this effusion of Christian blood among them, for Jesus Christ his sake, if it be thy will.

And when he said, *Lord receive my soule*, which was his signe, the Executioner did his Office.

A design to starve the City, by breaking into *Surrey*, *Sussex*, *Kent*, but disappointed by Sir *Wil. Waller*, and the City Regiments. *Feb.* the King granted a cessation of Arms with the bloody Rebels of *Ireland*. *March* A Solemn League and Covenant taken by the Lords & Commons, City of *London*, and all parts within the Parl. power. *Nottingham* Town and Castle to have been betrayed, but prevented by Col. *Hutchinson*. A ship from *Denmark* of 300 Tuns laden for the most part with Roundheads, being half pike staves, with a knob at the end, full of iron spikes, sent to the King, but that year the

 Swedes

Swedes ſell into *Denm*[ark] and took half his Countrey from him. A plot againſt the City of [*L*]*ondon* by Sir *Baſil Brooke*, Col. *Read*, Mr. *Ripley*, and Mr. *Vilot*, two Cit[izens] of *London*, and others, but prevented. Our Army in *Cornwall* prei[udiced] the loſſe of our Artillery. A peace pretended at *Uxbridge*, [by] petition from *Buckinghamſhire*, wherein Sir *John Lawrence* was a[ctive] ler, but fruſtrated. *Melcomb Regis* to have been betrayed. Co[l.] nd Sir *Lewis Dives* were agents therein, the Town and Fort[s] d, and two ſhips with rich prices from *Rhoan* in *France* were [ſent] to make amends for their trouble. The Service-Book vote[d] Earls and Lords from *Oxford* ſubmitting themſelves to the [Parl.], 1645. The famous victory of *Naſeby* over the Kings Forc[es] priſoners taken, a Jewel of 500. *l.* ſent to Gen. *Leven* by the [Parl.] the K. Commiſſioners taken at *Shafteſbury*. *Baſing* Houſe t[aken] burnt. *Auguſt.* A plot in the Weſt againſt the Parl. by the Cl[ubmen]. A ſudden plot upon *Scotland* by *Montroſſe*, but as ſuddenly re[ſtrained] again by Gen. *David Leſley*. A Treaty with the Parl. for a well-grounded peace, and yet at that time the Earl of *Glamorgan* had a Commiſſion to the ruine of all the proteſtants in *Ireland*, and conſequently in *England* alſo. The Great Seal broken before the Lords and Commons, on *Tueſday*, the 11 of *Auguſt*, 1646.

Ordered, That whoſoever conceals the Kings perſon, ſhall be a Traytor.

A Letter concerning the Kings coming to the Scots Army, May 5. 1646.

RIght Honourable, *The diſcharging our ſelves of the duty we owe to the Kingdome of England, to you as Commiſſioners from the ſame, moves*

us to acquaint you with the Kings coming in to our Army this morning, which having overtaken us unexpectedly, hath filled us with amazement, and made us like men that dream; we cannot think that he could have been so unadviſed in his reſolutions, as to have caſt himſelf upon us, without a reall intention to give ſatisfaction to both Kingdomes, in all their juſt and reaſonable demands, in all thoſe things that concern Religion and righteouſneſſe; whatſoever be his diſpoſitions or reſolutions, you may be aſſured, that we ſhall never entertain any thought, or correſpondency with any purpoſe, or countenance any endeavours that may in any circumſtance incroach upon our League and Covenant, or weaken the union or confidence betwixt the Nations, that union to our Kingdome was the matter of many prayers, and as nothing was more joyfull unto us then to have it ſet on foot, ſo hitherto have we thought nothing too dear to maintain it, and we truſt to walk with ſuch faithfullneſſe and truth in this particular, that as we have the teſtimony of a good conſcience within our ſelves, ſo you, and all the world ſhall ſee, that we mind your intereſt with as much integrity and care as our own, being confident you will entertain no other thought of us.

[redacted] 46.

A Remonſtrance exhibited in the name of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common Counſel of the City of *London*, to the High Court of Parl. 1 That ſome ſtrict and ſpeedy courſe may be taken for the ſuppreſſing of all private and ſeperate Congregations. 2 That all *Anabaptiſts*, *Brownifts*, *Hereticks*, *Schiſmaticks*, *Blaſphemers*, and all ſuch Sectaries as conform not to the publick diſcipline eſtabliſhed, or to be eſtabliſhed by the Parl. may fully be declared againſt, and ſome effectual courſe ſetled for proceeding againſt ſuch perſons. 3 That as we are all Subjects of one Kingdome, ſo all may be equally requited to yield obedience to the Government either ſet or to be ſet forth. 4 That no perſon diſaffected to the *Presbyterian* Government ſet or to be ſet forth by the Parl. may be imployed in any place of publick truſt.

The King gave ſpeedy Order to ſeveral Officers for the ſurrender of the Towns, Caſtles, and Forts, which then were in the hands of the Kings Commanders, viz. *Oxford*, *Worceſter*, *Litchfield*, and *Wallingford*. A Petition delivered to his Excellency from the Officers and Soldiers in the Army, touching their faithfulneſſe in the Parl. ſervice, doing ſummer Service in the Winter ſeaſon, *&c.* Further preſented ſeverall deſires of theirs. 1 That an Ordinance of indempnity with the Royall aſſent be deſired. 2 That ſatisfaction may be given to the petitioners for their arrears, both in their former ſervice, and in this Army before it is disbanded. 3 That thoſe who have voluntarily ſerved the Parl. may not be preſt to ſerve in another Kingdome, *&c.*

4 That those who have lost their lives, limbs, or estates, may be provided for, and relieved.

The Apology in answer to his Excellencies Letter, relating their sense of a second storm hanging over their heads, by the malice of a secret enemy, worse then the former now vanquished, expressing their sorrow that they cannot desire their own security without hazzard to his Excellency, &c.

Concerning the abuse to divers well affected to the Army, by imprisonment, to the ruine of their estates, and losse of their lives. And for their candid intentions and endeavours, declared no lesse then troublers and enemies to the State and Kingdome, resolving rather to dye like men, then to be enslaved and hanged like dogs, &c.

A Letter from his Excellency to the Earl of *Manchester*, concerning the Votes of both Houses, as also his grief of heart for the distractions between the Parliament and the Army, desiring that all things may be determined in love, &c.

June. 1647. The King taken from *Holmby*, and carried along with the Army, the House ordered that the King should reside at *Richmond*, but the next day from the General and Counsel of Officers, was brought an Impeachment against eleven Members.

A particular Charge against the 11 *Members Impeached by the Army.*

1 THat Mr. *Denzill Hollis* being one of the speciall Commission for the Parl. to present Propositions to the K. at *Oxford*, made private addresses to the Kings party then in Arms against the Parl. and did secretly plot and advise them against the Parl. &c 2 That the said Mr. *Denzill Hollis*, and Sir *Phillip Stapleton* during the late war, when the Earl of *Lindsey* went from the Tower to *Oxford*, sent severall Messages to the Earl of *Dorset*, &c. 3 That the said Mr *Hollis*, Sir *Phillip Stapleton*, Sir *Wil. Lewis*, Sir *John Clotworthy*, Sir *Wil: Waller*, Sir *John Maynard*, Maj. Gen. *Massie*, Mr. *Glyn*, Mr. *Long*, Col. *Edward Harley*, and *Anthony Nicholas*, in the months of *March*, *April*, *May*, and *June* last, in prosecution of their evill designs, met in divers places with persons disaffected to the State, for holding correspondency with the Queen of *England* now in *France*, and incouraged her party there. 4 And indeavoured to bring in Forreign Forces, and listed divers Commanders and Souldiers there, to raise and levy a new war. 5 And affronted divers Petitioners that came in a peaceable manner, boysterously assaulting them, &c. 6 Imprisoned some members of the Army, to disoblige them from the Parl. The solemn Engagement of the Citizens, Commanders, Officers, and Souldiers, &c. This was the Treasonall Ingagement.

WE doe solemnly engage our selves, and Vow unto Almighty God, That we will to the utmost of our power, cordially endeavour that his Majesty may speedily come to his Houses of Parliament, with honour, safety, and freedome,

freedome, and that without the nearer approach of the Army, there to confirm such things as he hath granted the twelfth of May last, in answer to the Propositions of both Kingdomes; and that with a personall Treaty with his two Houses of Parl. and the Commissioners of Scotland, such things as are yet in difference may be speedily setled, and a firm and lasting peace established.

The Army marching towards the City, Orders were given to the Trained Bands to goe to the Works. The Auxilaries are raised to defend the City. A Proclamation by beat of drum for all that are able to beare Armes, and are not listed to come to receive them. The House of Commons, and the Lords likewise, met according to the order of adjournment, *July* 30. but neither of the Speakers.

At length they proceeded to a new election, and Voted Master *Pelham* a Counsellour, and Member of the Commons House, Speaker *pro tempore*.

The Lords made choice of the Lord *Grey* to be Speaker of their House *pro tempore*. The Sargeant at Arms being absent with the Mace when the Commons chose their Speaker, had the City Mace, and chose Master *Norfolk* Sergeant at Arms. After which, proceeding to debate the great affaires touching the City and Kingdome, they Voted as followes.

1 That the King come to *London* 2 That the Militia of the City shall have full power to raise what Forces they shall think fit to the same. 3 That they may make choyce of a Commander in chief to be approved of by the House, and such Commander to present other Officers to be approved of by the Militia. The Common-councel made choyce of Maj. Gen. *Massey* to command in chief all the City Forces. Ordered by the Militia, That all Reformadoes and other Officers should the next day at two of the clock be listed in St. *Iameses* fields, where was a great appearance Order given for staying of Horses in the City, and many listed. Most of the eleven Members sat in the House, and in the afternoon Maj. Gen. *Massey*, Sir *William Waller*, and Col. Gen *Poyntz*, were at listing the Reformadoes. Declaration of the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Common Councel. A brief of which that his Majesty was surprized at *Holmby*, and no place for his Majesties residence allowed by the Army nearer then their Quarters, therefore to settle peace, and establish true Religion, ease the Kingdomes burdens, establish his Majesties just rights, maintain the Parl. priviledges, and relieving *Ireland*, they professe the main of their enterprize, &c.

At which time Col. Gen. *Poyntz* and other Officers of the new List, attending for their Orders upon the Militia, came into *Guild*-hall-yard, and most cruelly hackt and hew'd many of the aforesaid Petitioners, divers whereof were mortally wounded, whereof some since

since dyed. Lord *Say*, Lord *Magresie*, and others, with many of the House of Commons, came to the Head Quarters, desiring the Generalls protection. Six Aldermen and twelve Common-councel men sent with a Letter to the Gen. declaring their unwillingness to a new War. A Letter from *Southwarke*, relating their withstanding the design of raising a new War, desiring protection. *Massey* sends Scouts, but neer *Brainford* thirty chased by ten, and took four of *Massey's*.

Col. *Rainsborough*, Col. *Hewson*, Col. *Pride*, and Col. *Thistlwet*, marched into *Southwarke*, the Fort yielded without opposition. The Members forced away return; the Houses being sat with their old Speakers, *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* made High Constable of the Tower. He marches through the City from 11 untill 8 at night.

A Letter from Liev. Gen. *Cromwel*, that his Majesty had withdrawn himself at 9 the last night.

His Majesties last Letter, *Hampton-Court*, *Nov.* 11. 1645.

Liberty being that which in all times hath been, but especially now is the condition, the aim and desire of all men, common reason shewes that Kings lesse then any should endure Captivity, yet I call God to witnesse with what patience I have endur'd a tedious restraint, which so long as I had any hopes that this sort of my suffering might conduce to the peace of these three Kingdomes, or the hindring of more effusion of blood, I did willingly undergoe, but now finding by too certain proofs, that this my continued patience would not only turn to my personall ruine, but likewise be of much more prejudice to the publick good, I thought I was bound as well by naturall as politicall Obligations, to seek my safety, by retiring my selfe for some time from publick view both of my friends and enemies; and I appeale to all indifferent men to judge, if I have not cause to free my self from the hands of those who change their Principles with their condition, and who are not ashamed openly to intend the destruction of the Nobility, by taking away their Negative voyce, and with whom the Levellers doctrine is rather countenanced then punished; and as for their intentions to my person, their changing and putting more strict Guards upon me, with the discharging most of the servants of mine, who formerly they admitted to wait upon me, doe sufficiently declare: Nor would I have this my retirement mis interpreted, for I shall earnestly and unceassantly endeavour the settling of a safe and well grounded peace, wherever I am or shall be, and that (as much as may be) without the effusion of more Christian blood, for which how many times have I prest to be heard, and yet no ear given to me; and can any reasonable man think (according to the ordinary course of affaires) there can be a setled peace without it, or that God will blesse those that refuse to hear their own King? Surely no, I must further add that (besides what concerns my selfe) unlesse all other chief interest,

reſts have not only a hearing, but likewiſe juſt ſatisfaction given to them (to wit, the Preſbyterians, Independents, Army, thoſe who have adhered to me, and even the Scots) I ſay there cannot (I ſpeak not of miracles, it being in my opinion a ſinfull preſumption in ſuch caſes to expect or truſt to them) be a ſafe and laſting peace. Now as I cannot deny but that my perſonall ſecurity is the urgent cauſe of this my retirement, ſo I take God to witneſſe, the publick peace is no leſſe before mine eyes, and I can find no better way to expreſſe this my profeſſion (I know not what a wiſer man may doe) then by deſiring and urging that all chief Intereſts may be heard, to the end each may have juſt ſatisfaction; as for example, the Army (for the reſt, though neceſſary, yet I ſuppoſe are not difficult to conſent) ought (in my judgement) to enjoy the liberty of their conſcience, and have an Act of Oblivion or Indempnity (which ſhould extend to the reſt of all my ſubjects) and that all their Arrears ſhould be ſpeedily and duly paid, which I will undertake to doe, ſo I may be heard, and that I be not hindred from uſing ſuch lawfull and honeſt means as I ſhall chooſe. To conclude, Let me be heard with freedome, honour, and ſafety, and I ſhall inſtantly break through this cloud of Retirement, and ſhall ſhew my ſelfe to be Pater Patriæ.

C. R.

A great tumult, inſurrection, and mutiny in *London*, breaking open divers Houſes, and Magazines of Arms and Ammunition, ſeizing on the Drums, Gates, Chains, and Watches of the City, aſſaulted and ſhot into the Lord Mayors houſe, and killed one of his Guard, *&c.*

May 16. 1648. *Surrey* Petitioners came to *Weſtminſter*, and made a great ſhout, and cryed, *Hey for King Charls, we will pull the Members out by the Ears*, diſarmed two Sentinels, knockt them down, one Sentinell refuſing to be diſarmed, the Petitioners got within his Arms, one of them drew his ſword and ran him through, and the Petitioners drew their ſwords, and ſaid, *Fall on for King Charls now or never*; but a party of 500 Foot did take ſome. Of the Petitioners were ſlain four or five, of the Souldiers two.

The old Lord *Goring* proclaimed Generall at the head of the Kentiſh Army, upon the Hill neer *Aliſford*, conſiſting of 8000 beſides thoſe in *Maidſtone*, there were neer 300 ſlain, and about 2300 priſoners, many of them taken in the Woods, Hop-yards, and fields, alſo Gentlemen of good quality. There were about 500 Horſe. 3000 Arms, 9 Foot colours, and 8 pieces of Canon, with ſtore of Ammunition taken; their word at the Engagement was *King and Kent*, ours *Truth*. They being routed marched over *Rocheſter* Bridge, towards Black Heath, with about 3000 Horſe and Foot, moſt Cavaliers, Prentices and Watermen, and fled over the water into *Eſſex*, by *Woollidge* and *Greenwich*.

The

The Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord *Francis*, Earl of *Holland*, Lord *Andrew*, Lord *Cambden*, and others, roſe in *Surry*, and made Proclamation that they expected the Parl. would ſettle the Kingdome, but becauſe they have not, they would fetch the King, and live and dye with him to ſettle it.

July 11. 1648. Pembroke Caſtle ſurrendred.

The Scots Army of 21000. Invaded England Duke Hambleton's Standard had motto Date Cæſari, Foot Standard for Covenant Religion, King and Kingdomes; Riſeing in Kent, Revolting of the Navie, Reduſing Colcheſter, And Quelling the inſurrection in Pembroke ſhire all in 1648.

The *Scots* entring the Kingdome, *July* 11. 1648. Maj. Gen. *Lambert* ſent this Letter to Duke *Hamilton*.

MY LORD.

Having received information that ſome Forces of Horſe and Foot are marched out of Scotland into this Kingdome under your Excellencies Command, I have ſent this Bearer unto you, deſiring to know the truth and intent thereof, and whether they are come in oppoſition to the Forces in theſe parts raiſed by the Authority of the Parl of England, *and now in proſecution of their Commands. I deſire your Lordſhips ſpeedy Anſwer, and reſt*

Your Excellencies humble Servant.

J. LAMBERT.

Duke *Hamilton's* Anſwer.

Noble Sir;

I Received yours of the 11 of this inſtant, in anſwer whereunto I ſhall only ſay, the information you received is troe, for according to the Commands of the Committee of Eſtates of the Parl. of *Scotland*, there are Forces both of Horſe and Foot come into this Kingdome

dome, under my conduct, for profecution of the ends mentioned in my Letter of the 6th, to which I refer you, intending to oppoſe any that are or ſhall be in Arms for the obſtructing of thoſe pious, loyall, and juſt ends, and ſo remain,

HAMBLETON.

The Towne of *Colcheſter* delivered up, *Sir Charls Lucas*, and Sir *George Liſle* ſhot to death.

Liev: Col: *Lilburn* revolted at *Newcaſtle*, declared for the King, Sir *Arthur Haſlerigge* ſtorm'd the Caſtle, *Lilburns* head was ſet upon a pole.

June 5. 1648. The Lord of *Warwick* went to *Portſmouth*, to bring into obedience the mutinous Sea-men; there was with the Lord of *Warwick* the *Phœnix*, *Mary*, *Roſe*, *Robert*, *Noneſuch*, *Lilly*, *Lyon*, *Bonadventure*, *Antilope*, *Swiftſure*, *Hector*, and *Fellowſhip*.

A ſhort Abridgement of the Engagement made by the Common Councell, Commanders, Souldiers, and Commiſſion Officers in London.

WE declare to engage as much as in us lies, to defend the King and Parl: from all violence, and to the end we may be inabled to perform the ſame, We humbly offer, that the Forces in the line may be one Militia, and no Forces may be raiſed, but by Authority of the ſaid Militia by conſent of the Common Councell. We deſire no Forces in Arms might come within thirty miles of London, *during the treaty, and for thoſe within, what perſons ſoever ſhall make any tumult, ſhall be put to death. Ordered, That the Common Councel men and Commanders ſhall within their ſeverall Precincts goe from houſe to houſe, to receive concurrence to the ſaid Ingagement.*

Decemb. 1648. The Houſe having notice of the Kings carrying to *Hurſt* Caſtle, Voted, That the ſeizing his perſon was without their advice or conſent.

Dec. 5. The Houſe Voted, That his Majeſties conceſſions to their Propoſals, was ground ſufficient to ſettle the peace of the Kingdome.

Dec. 6. Col. *Rich*, and Col. *Prides* Regiment guarded the Parl: and ſeized ſome Members.

Dec. 12. Maj Gen. *Brown* Sheriff of *London*, was apprehended.

Dec. 13. The Houſe Voted, That the Lords and Commons declare they will make no further Addreſſes to the King, nor none ſhall be by any perſon whatſoever, without leave of the Parl. and if any make breach of this Order, they ſhall incur the penalty of high Treaſon, and that they will receive no more any Meſſage from the King, to both or either Houſes of Parl.

An Ordinance ſent to the Lords for the Tryall of the King, but

they rejected the Commiſſion, and adjourned eight dayes, after that they never ſate more.

Serjeant *Dendy*, Serjeant at Arms to the Commiſſioners, rode into *Weſtminſter* Hall, with the Mace belonging to the Houſe of Commons on his ſhoulder, and ſome Officers attending him all bare, and ſix Trumpeters on Horſback, a guard of Horſe and Foot attending in the Pallace yard, and Proclamation was made, *all that had any thing for matter of Fact againſt* Charls Stuart, *King of* England, *to bring it in to the Commiſſioners.*

Jan: 19. 1648. That this preſent Seale of *England* ſhould be broken in pieces, and a new one forthwith made, and ordered that the Arms of *England* and *Ireland* ſhould be engraven on the one ſide. and on the other ſide a Map of the Parl. with theſe words in it, *The firſt year of Freedome by Gods bleſſing reſtored,* 1648.

The Charge of the Commons of England, *againſt* Charls Stuart *King of* England.

THat the ſaid *Charls Stuart* being admitted King of *England*, and therein truſted with a limited power, to Govern by and according to the Lawes of the Land, and not otherwiſe; and by his truth, Oath, and Office, being obliged to uſe the power committed to him, for the good and benefit of the people, and for the preſervation of their Rights and Liberties, yet nevertheleſſe out of a wicked deſign to erect and uphold in himſelfe an unlimited and tyrannicall power, to rule according to his will, and to overthrow the Rights, and Liberties of the people; yea, to take away and make void the foundations thereof, and of all redreſſe and remedy of miſ-government, which by the fundamentall Conſtitutions of this Kingdome, were reſerved on the peoples behalfe, in the right and power of frequent and ſucceſſive Parl. or Nationall meetings in Councels; He, the ſaid *Charls Stuart*, for the accompliſhment of ſuch his deſigns, and for the protecting of himſelfe and his adherents, in his and their wicked practices to the ſame ends, hath trayterouſly and maliciouſly levyed War againſt the preſent Parl. and the people therein repreſented. Particularly, upon or about the 30 of *June*, in the year 1642. at *Beverly* in the County of *Yorke*, and about the 30 of *July* in the year aforeſaid, in the County of the City of *York*; and upon the 22 of *Auguſt*, at *Nottingham*, where he ſet up his Standard of War; and alſo about the 23 of *October*, in the ſame year at *Edge-hill*, and *Keintonfield*, in the County of *Warwick*; and neer the 30 of *Nov:* in the ſame year, at *Brainford* in the County of *Middleſex*, and neer the 30 of *Aug.* 1643. at *Caveſham* Bridge neer *Redding*, in the County of *Berks*; and neer the

the 30 of *Octob.* in the ſame year, neer the City of *Glouceſter*; and about the 30 of *Nov.* the ſame year, at *Newbury* in the County of *Ber.* and about *July* 31. 1644. at *Cropredy* Bridge in the County of *Oxon.* and *Sept.* 30. the ſame year, at *Bodmin*, and other places in the County of *Cornwall*, and *Nov.* 30 the ſame year, at *Newbery*; and about *June* 8. 1645. at *Leiceſter*; and the 14. at *Naſeby* field. At which ſeverall times and places, or moſt of them, and at many other places in this Land, at ſeverall other times within the years afore mentioned. And in the year 1641. he the ſaid *Charls Stuart* hath cauſed and procured many thouſands of the free people of the Nation to be ſlain, and by diverſions, parties, and inſurrections within this Land, by invaſions from forreign parts, endeavoured and procured by him, and by many other evill wayes and means, he the ſaid *Charls Stuart* hath not onely maintained and carried on the ſaid War, both by Land and Sea, during the years before mentioned, but alſo hath renewed, or cauſed to be renewed the ſaid War againſt the Parl. and good people of this Nation, in this preſent year, 1648. in the Counties of *Kent*, *Eſſex*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, *Middleſex*, and many other Counties and places in *England* and *Wales*, and alſo by Sea; and particularly, he the ſaid *Charls Stuart* hath for that purpoſe given Commiſſion to his Son the Prince, and others, whereby, beſides multitudes of other perſons, many ſuch as were by the Parl. intruſted and imployed for the Nation, being by him or his Agents corrupted to the betraying of their truſt, and revolting from the Parl. have had entertainment and Commiſſion for the continuing and renewing of War and Hoſtility againſt the ſaid Parl. and people as aforeſaid. By which cruell and unnaturall Wars by him the ſaid *Charls Stuart*, continued and renewed as aforeſaid, much innocent blood of the free people of this Nation, hath been ſpilt, many Families have been undone, the publick Treaſury waſted and exhauſted, Trade obſtructed and miſerably decayed, vaſt expence and damage to the Nation incurred, and many parts of the Land ſpoiled, ſome of them even to deſolation.

And for farther proſecution of his ſaid evill Deſignes, he, the ſaid *Charls Stuart* doth ſtill continue his Commiſſion to the ſaid Prince, and other Rebels, and Revolters, both Engliſh and Forreigners, and to the Earl of *Ormond*, and to the *Iriſh* Rebels and Revolters aſſociated with him, from whom further invaſions are threatned, upon the procurement, and one the behalfe of the ſaid *Charls Stuart*.

All which wicked deſigns, Wars, and evill practices of him the ſaid *Charls Stuart*, have been and are carried on, for the advancing and upholding of the perſonall intereſt of will and power, and pretending prerogative to himſelfe and his Family, againſt the publick intereſt, common right, Liberty, juſtice, and peace of the people of this Nation, by and for whom he was entruſted as aforeſaid.

By all which it appeareth that he the said *Charles Stuart*, hath been and is the Occasioner, Author, and Contriver of the said unnaturall, cruell, and bloody wars; and therein guilty of all the Treasons, Murthers, Rapines, Burnings, Desolations, Damage, and mischiefe to this Nation, acted or committed in the said Wars, or occasioned thereby.

And the said *John Cooke*, by Protestation (save on the behalf of the people of *England*, the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter, any other Charge against the said *Charls Stuart*, and also of replying to the answers which the said *Charls Stuart* shall make to the premisses, or any Charge that shall be so exhibited) doth for the said Treasons and Crimes on the behalfe of the said people of *England* impeach the said *Charls Stuart*, as a Tyrant, Traytor Murtherer, and a publick and implacable enemy to the Common-wealth of *England*, and pray, That the said *Charls Stuart* King of *England*, may be put to answer all and every the premisses, that such Proceeding, Examinations, Tryals, Sentence, and Judgement, may be thereupon had, as shall be agreeable to Justice.

The Kings Speech made upon the Scaffold at White-Hall, Jan. 30. 1648.

I Shall be very little heard of any body here, I shall therefore speak a word unto you here; indeed I could hold my peace very well, if I did not think that holding my peace would make som men think that I did submit to the guilt as well as to the punishment; but I think it is my duty to God first, and to my Countrey, for to clear my self both as an honest man, and a good Christian. I shall begin first with my innocency; in troth, I think it not very needfull for me to insist long upon this, for all the world knowes I never did begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament, and I call God to witnesse, to whom I must shortly make an account, that I never did intend for to incroach upon their priviledges, they began upon me, it was the Militia they began upon, they confest that the Militia was mine, but they thought it fit for to have it from me; and to be short, if any body will look to the dates of Commissions, both theirs and mine, and likewise to the Declarations, will see cleerly that they began these unhappy troubles, not I, so that as for the guilt of these enormous Crimes that are laid against me, I hope in God that God will clear me of it, I will not, I am in charity; God forbid that I should lay it upon the two Houses of Parl. there is no necessity of either, I hope they are free of this guilt; for I doe beleeve that ill instruments between them and me, ha's been the cause of all this blood-

shed;

ſſied ; ſo that by way of ſpeaking, as I find my ſelfe clear of this, I hope (and pray God) that they may too : yet for all this, God forbid that I ſhould be ſo ill a Chriſtian, as not to ſay that Gods judgements are juſt, upon me, many times he does pay juſtice by an unjuſt ſentence, that is ordinary ; I will onely ſay this, *That an unjuſt Sentence that I ſuffered to take effect, is puniſhed now by an unjuſt Sentence upon me* ; that is, ſo far I have ſaid, to ſhew you that I am an innocent man.

Now for to ſhew you that I am a good Chriſtian, I hope there is a good man (*pointing to Dr. Juckſon*) that will bear me witneſſe that I have forgiven all the world, and thoſe in particulat that have been the chief cauſers of my death, who they are God knowes, I doe not deſire to know, I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity muſt goe further, I wiſh that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great ſin in that particular, I pray God with Saint *Stephen*, that this be not laid to their charge ; nay, not onely ſo, but that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdome : So (Sirs) I doe wiſh with all my ſoule, and I doe hope (there is ſome here will carry it further) that they may endeavour the peace of the Kingdome.

Now (Sirs) I muſt ſhew you how you are out of the way, and will put you in a way ; firſt, you are out of the way, for certainly all the way you ever have had yet as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conqueſt, certainly this is in an ill way, for Conqueſt (Sirs) in my opinion is never juſt, except there be a good juſt Cauſe, either for matter of wrong, or juſt Title, and then if you goe beyond it, that makes it unjuſt at the end that was juſt at firſt : But if it be onely matter of Conqueſt, then it is a great Robbery, as a Pirate ſaid to *Alexander*. *That He was the great Robber, he was but a petty Robber* ; and ſo, Sirs, I doe think the way you are in, is much out of the way. Now Sir, for to put you in the way, beleeve it, you will never doe right, nor God will never proſper you, untill you give God his due, the King his due, (that is, my Succeſſors) and the people their due I am as much for them as any of you : You muſt give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church (according ro his Scriptures) which is now out of order, for to ſet you in a way particularly now I cannot, but onely this, a Nationall Synod freely called, freely debating among themſelves, muſt ſettle this; when that every Opinion is freely and cleerly heard.

For the King indeed I will not, the Lawes of the Land will cleerly inſtruct, you for that ; therefore, becauſe it concernes my owne particular, I only give you a touch of it.

For the people, and truly I deſire their liberty and freedome as much as any body whomſoever ; but I muſt tell you, that their Liberty

berty and their Freedome consist in having of Government; those Lawes, by which their life and their goods may be most their owne, It is not for having share in Government (Sir) that is nothing pertaining to them, a subject and a Soveraign are clean different things, and therefore until they doe that, I mean, that you doe put the people in that Liberty as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that now I am come here: If I would have given way to an Arbitrary way, for to have all Lawes changed according to the power of the Sword, I needed not to have come here; and therefore I tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) *That I am the Martyr of the people.*

Introth Sirs, I shall not trouble you much longer; for I will onely say this to you, that introth, I could have desired some little time longer, because that I would have put this that I have said in a little more order, and a little better digested then I have done, and therefore I hope you will excuse Me.

I have delivered my conscience, I pray God, that you do take those courses that are best for the good of the Kingdome, and your own Salvation.

The Bishop of London *minding him to say something concerning his Religion.*

King. I thank you very heartily (my Lord) for that, I had almost forgotten it. Introth Sirs, my Conscience in Religion, I think, is very well known to all the world, and therefore I declare before you all, That I die a Christian, according to the profession of the Church of *England*, as I found it left me by my Father, and this honest man I thinke can witnesse it.

Then turning to the Officers, said, Sirs, excuse me for this same, I have a good cause, and I have a gracious God, I will say no more. Then turning to *Col. Hacker*, he said, Take care that they doe not put me to paine, and Sir, this and it please you. But then a Gentleman coming neer the Ax, the King said, take heed of the Ax, pray take heed of the Ax, then the King speaking to the Executioner, said I shall say but very short prayers, and when I thrust out my hand--- Then the King called to Dr. *Juxon* for his night cap, and having put it on, he said to the executioner, does my haire trouble you, who desired him to put it all under his Cap, which the King did accordingly, by the help of the Executioner and the Bishop, then the King turning to *Dr Juxon*, said, I have a good cause, and a gracious God on my side. *Dr Juxon*, There is but one stage more, this stage is turbulent and troublesome, it is a short one, but you may consider it will soone carry you a very great way, from Earth to Heaven, and there you shall find a great deale of cordiall joy and comfort.

King

King. I goe from a corruptible to an incorruptible Crown, where no disturbance can be.

Doct. *You are exchanged from a temporall to an eternall Crown, a good exchange.*

Then the King took off his Cloak and his George, giving his George to Dr. Juckson, *saying Remember, 'tis thought for the Prince, and some other small Ceremonies past, after which, the King stooping down, laid his neck upon the blocke, after a very little pause, stretched forth his hands, the Executioner at one blow severed his head from his Body, his Body was put in a Coffin covered with black Velvet, and removed to his Lodging Chamber at* White-Hall.

An Act prohibiting the Proclaiming of any person to be King of *England*, &c.

WHereas Charls Stuart *King of* England, *being for the notorious Treasons, Tyrannies, and Murthers, committed by him in the late unnaturall and civill Wars condemned to death, whereupon, after execution of the same, severall pretences may be made, and Title set on foote unto the Kingly Office, to the apparent hazzard of the Publick Peace. For the prevention thereof, Be it Enacted and Ordained by this present Parliament, and by the Authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever doe presume to Proclaime, Declare, Publish, or any way promote* Charls Stuart, *Son of the said* Charls, *commonly called Prince of Wales, or any other person to be King or chief Magistrate of England or of Ireland or of any the Dominions belonging to them, or any of them, by colour of Inheritance, Succession, Election, or any other claim whatsoever, without the free consent of the people in Parliam: first had, and signified by a particular Act or Ordinance for that purpose, any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custome to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further Enacted, and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, that whosoever shall contrary to this Act, Proclaime, Declare, Publish, or any way promote the said* Charls Stuart *the Son, or any other person to be King, or chief Magistrate of* England, *or of* Ireland, *or of any the Dominions belonging*

ing to them, or to either of them, without the ſaid conſent in Parliament, ſignified as aforeſaid, ſhall be deemed and adjudged a Traytor to the Common-wealth, and ſhall ſuffer the pains of death, and ſuch other puniſhments as belong to the Crime of High Treaſon. And all Officers, as well Civill as Military, and all other well affected perſons, are hereby authorized and required forthwith to apprehened all ſuch Offenders, and to bring them in ſafe cuſtody to the next Juſtice of the Peace, that they be proceeded againſt accordingly.

H. Scobel, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

The Speech of Duke Hamilton *Earl of* Cambridge, *on the Scaffold in the Pallace-yard, the ninth of* March, 1649.

I Think it is truly not very neceſſary for me to ſpeak much, there are many Gentlemen and Souldiers there that ſee me, but my voyce truly is ſo weak, ſo low, that they cannot hear me, neither truly was I ever at any time ſo much in love with ſpeaking, or with any thing I had to expreſſe, that I took delight in it, yet this being the laſt time that I am to doe ſo, be a Divine providence of Almighty God, who hath brought me to this end juſtly for my ſins; I ſhall to you, Sir, *Maſter Sheriff*, declare thus much, as to the matter that I am now

now to suffer for, which is as being a Traytor to the Kingdome of *England*: Truly Sir, it was a Countrey that I equally loved with my owne, I made no difference, I never intended either the generality of its prejudice, or any particular mans in it; what I did was by the Command of the Parliament of the Countrey where I was borne, whose Command I could not disobey, without running into the same hazard there, of that condition that I now am in.

It pleased God so to dispose that Army under my Command, as it was ruined; and I, as their Generall, cloathed with a Commission, stand here, now ready to dye; I shall not trouble you, with repeating of my Plea, what I said in my owne Defence at the Court of Justice, my self being satisfied with the Command that is laid upon me, and they satisfied with the justnesse of their procedure, according to the Lawes of this Land. God is just, and howsoever I shall not say any thing as to the matter of the Sentence, but that I doe willingly submit to his Divine providence, and acknowledge that very many wayes I deserve even a worldy punishment, as well as hereafter, for we are all sinfull, Sir, and I a great one; yet for my comfort, I know there is a God in Heaven that is exceeding mercifull, I know my Redeemer sits at his right hand, and am confident (clapping his hand on his brest) is mediating for me at this instant: I am hopefull thro his free grace, and all-sufficient merits, to be pardoned of my sins, and to be received into his mercy, upon that I rely, trusting to nothing but the free grace of God through Jesus Christ: I have not been tainted in my Religion I thank God for it, since my infancy, it hath been such as hath been profest in the Land, and established, and now it is not this Religion or that Religion, nor this or that fancy of men that is to be built upon, it is but one that's right, one that's sure, and that comes from God, Sir, and in the free grace of our Saviour. Sir, there is truly somewhat that (*he then observing the Writters*) had I thought my Speech would have been thus taken, I would have digested it into some better method then now I can, and shall desire these Gentlemen that doe write it, that they will not wrong me in it, and that it may not in this manner be published to my disadvantage, for truly I did not intend to have spoken thus when I came here.

There are, Sirs, terrible aspersions that have been laid upon my self, truly such, as I thank God, I am very free from; as if my actions & intentions had not been such as they were pretended for, but that notwithstanding what I pretended it was for the King, there was nothing else intended then to serve him in it. I was bred with him for many yerrs, I was his domestick servant, and there was nothing declar'd by the Parl. that was not really intended by me; and truly, in it I ventured my life one way, and now I lose it another way;

and that was one of the ends, as to the King; I speak only of that, because the rest ha's many particulars; and to clear my selfe from so horrid an aspersion as is laid upon me: neither was there any other designe known to me by the incoming of that Army, then what is really in the Declaration published. His person, I doe professe, I had reason to love as he was my King, and as he had been my Master: It hath pleased God now to dispose of him, so as it cannot be thought flattery to have said this, or any end in me for the saying of it, but to free my selfe from that Calumny which lay upon me: I cannot gain by it, yet Truth is that which we shall gain by for ever.

There hath been much spoken, Sir, of an invitation into this Kingdome, it's mentioned in that Declaration, and truly to that I did and doe remit my self: and I have been very much laboured for discoveries of these inviters; 'tis no time to dissemble, how willing I was to have served this Nation in any thing that was in my power, is known to very many honest, pious, and religious men, and how ready I would have been to have done what I could to have served them, if it had pleased them to have preserved my life, in whose hands there was a power: They have not thought it fit, and so I am become unusefull in that which willingly I would have done. As I said at first (Sir) so I say now concerning that point, I wish the Kingdome happinesse, I wish it peace, and truly Sir, I wish that this blood of mine may be the last that is drawn: and howsoever I may perhaps have some reluctancy with my selfe, as to the matter of my suffering, for my fact, yet I freely forgive all, Sir, I carry no rancour along with me to my Grave, his will be done that ha's created both Heaven and Earth, and me a poor miserable sinfull Creature now speaking before him. For me to speak, Sir, to you of Statebusinesse, and the Government of the Kingdome, or my opinion in that, or for any thing in that nature, truly it is to no end, it contributes nothing: My owne inclination hath been to peace, from the beginning, and it is known to many, that I never was an ill instrument betwixt the King and his people; I never acted to the prejudice of the Parl: I bore no Arms, I medled not with it, I was not wanting by my prayers to God Almighty for the happinesse of the King; and truly I shall pray still, that God may so direct him, as that may be done, which shall tend to his glory, and the peace and happinesse of the Kingdome.

For my Religion, that which I said was the established Religion, and that which I have practiced in my own Kingdome where I was born and bred; my Tenets they need not to be expresst, they are known to all, and I am not of a rigid opinion; many godly men there are that may have scruples which doe not concerne me at all at no time; they may differ in opinions, and more now then at any time;

differing

differing in opinion does not move me (nor any mans) my owne is clear : Sir, the Lord forgive me my ſins, and I forgive freely all thoſe that even I might as a worldly man, have the greateſt animoſity againſt; We are bidden to forgive, Sir 'tis a Command laid upon us (and there mentioned) *Forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſſe againſt us.*

Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, ſaid, Shall I put on another Cap? Muſt this haire be turn'd up from my Neck? There are three of my Servants to give ſatiſfaction; he alſo asked him which way he would have him lye.

The Executioner pointing to the front of the Scaffold, the Earl replyed, what, my head this way?

After a little diſcourſe in private with ſome of his Servants, he kneeled downe by the ſide of the Scaffold, and prayed a while to himſelfe.

Then with a chearfull and ſmiling countenance (embracing Dr. *Sibbalds*) he ſaid, truly Sir I doe take you in mine arms, and truly, I bleſſe God for it, I doe not fear, I have an aſſurance that is grounded here (laying his hand upon his heart) now that gives me more true joy then ever I had. I paſſe out of a miſerable world, to go into an eternall and gloirous Kingdome; and Sir, though I have been a moſt ſinfull creature, yet Gods mercy I know is infinite, and I bleſs my God for it, I goe with ſo clear a conſcience that I know not the man I have perſonally injured.

Then inbracing thoſe his Servants which were there preſent, ſaid to each of them. You have been very faithfull to me, and the Lord bleſſe you.

And ſo turning himſelfe to the Executioner, he ſaid, I ſhall ſay a very ſhort prayer unto my God, while I lye downe there, and when I ſtretch out my hand (my right hand) then Sir, doe your duty, and I doe freely forgive you, and ſo I doe all the world.

Then the Earl of *Cambridge* ſaid to the Executioner, Muſt I lye all along, he anſwered, yes, and't pleaſe your Lordſhip, Then he ſaid, when I ſtretch out my hands--- but I will fit my head, firſt tell me if I be right, and how you would have me lye, and being told he muſt lye a little lower, he ſaid,

Well, ſtay then till I give you the ſigne. And ſo having laine a ſhort ſpace devoutly praying to himſelfe, he ſtretcht out his right hand, whereupon the Executioner at one blow ſevered his head from his body, which was received by two of his Servants then kneeling by him, into a Crimſon Taffety Scarfe, and that with the body immediately put into a Coffin brought upon the Scaffold for that purpoſe, and from thence conveyed to the Houſe that was Sir *John Hamilton's* at the Mews.

The Speech of the Earl of Holland *upon the Scaffold.*

IT is to no purpose (I think) to speak any thing here; which way must I speak? and then being directed to the front of the Scaffold, he (leaning over the raile) said, I think it is fit to say something, since God hath called me to this place.

The first thing which I must professe, is, what concerns my Religion and my breeding, which hath been in a good Family, that hath been ever faithfull to the true Protestant Religion, in the which I have been bred, in the which I have lived and in the which by Gods grace and mercy I shall dye.

I have not lived according to that Education I had in that Family where I was borne and bred: I hope God will forgive me my sins, since I conceive that it is very much his pleasure to bring me to this place for the sins that I have committed.

The cause that hath brought me hither, I beleive by many hath been much mistaken, They have conceived that I have had ill designs to the State, and to the Kingdome, truly I look upon it as a judgement, and a just judgement of God; not but I have offended so much the State and the Kingdome, and the Parliament, as that I have had an extream vanity in serving them very extraordinarily. For those actions that I have done, I think it is knowne they have been ever faithfull to the publick, and very particularly to Parliam: my affections have been ever expreſt truly and clearly to them. The dispositions of affaires now have put things in another posture then they were when I was ingaged with the Parl. I have never gone off from those principles that ever I have profest, I have lived in them, and by Gods grace will I dye in them.

There may be alterations and changes that may carry them further then I thought reasonable, and there I left them: But there hath been nothing that I have said or done, or professed either by Covenant or declaration, which hath not been very constant, and very clear upon the Principles that I ever have gone upon, which was to serve the King, the Parl. Religion (I should have said in the first place) the Common wealth, and to seeke the peace of the Kingdome.

That made me think it no improper time, being prest out by accidents and circumstances, to seek the peace of the Kingdom, which I thought was proper, since there was something then in agitation, but nothing agreed on for sending Propositions to the King, that was the furthest aime that I had, and truly beyond that I had no intention,

intention, none at all. And God be praiſed, although my blood comes to be ſhed here, there was I think ſcarcely a drop of blood ſhed in that action that I was ingaged in.

For the preſent affaires, as they are I cannot tell how to judge of them, and truly they are in ſuch a condition, as (I conceive) no body can make a judgement of them: and therefore I muſt make uſe of my prayers, rather then of my opinion, which are, that God wouldt bleſſe this Kingdome, this Nation, this State, that he would ſettle it in a way, agreeable to what this Kingdom hath been happily Governed under; by a King, by the Lords, by the Commons, a Government that (I conceive) it hath flouriſhed much under, and I pray God the change of it bring not rather a prejudice, a diſorder, and a confuſion, then the contrary.

I look upon the Poſterity of the King, and truly my conſcience directs me to it, to deſire, that if God be pleaſed that theſe people may look upon them with that affection that they owe, that they may be called in again, and they may be, not through blood, nor through diſorder, admitted againe into that power, and to that glory that God hath in their birth intended to them. I ſhall pray with all my Soule for the happineſſe of this State, of this Nation, that the blood which is here ſpilt, may be even the laſt which may fall amongſt us, and truly I ſhould lay down my life with as much cheerfullneſſe as ever perſon did, if I conceived that there would no more blood follow us; for a State, or affairs that are built upon blood, is a foundation for the moſt part that doth not proſper.

After the bleſſing that I give to the Nation, to the Kingdom, and truly to the Parliament, I doe wiſh with all my heart, happineſſe, and a bleſſing to all thoſe that have been authors in this buſineſs, and truly that have been authors in this very work that bringeth us hither: I doe not only forgive them, but I pray heartily and really for them; as God will forgive my ſins, ſo I deſire God may forgive them.

I have a particular relation, as I am Chancellor of *Cambridge*, and truly I muſt here, ſince it is the laſt of my prayers, pray to God that that Univerſity may goe on in that happy way which it is in, that God may make it a Nurſery to plant thoſe perſons that may be diſtributed to the Kingdome, that the Soules of the people may receive a great benefit and a great advantage by them; and (I hope) God will reward them for their kindneſſe, and their affections that I have found from them (Looking towards Mr. *Bolton*.)

I have ſaid what Religion I have been bred in, what Religion I have been born in, what Religion I have practiced, I began with it and I muſt end with it.

I told you that my actions and my life have not been agreeable to

my

my breeding, I have tould you likewiſe that the Family where I was bred, hath been an exemplary Family (I may ſay ſo I hope without vanity) of much affection to Religion, and of much faithfullneſſe to this Kingdome, and to this State.

I have endeavoured to doe thoſe actions that have become an honeſt man, and which became a good Engliſh man, and which became a good Chriſtian. I have been willing to oblige thoſe that have been in trouble, thoſe that have been in perſecution, and truly I finde a great reward of it, for I have found their prayers and their kindneſſe now in this diſtreſſe, and in this condition I am in, and I think it a great reward, and I pray God reward them for it.

I am a great ſinner, and I hope God will be pleaſed to hear my prayers, to give me Faith to truſt in him, that as he hath called me to death at this place, hee will make it but a paſſage to an eternall life through Jeſus Chriſt, which I truſt to, which I relye upon, and which I expect by the mercy of God. And ſo I pray God bleſſe you all, and ſend that you may ſee this to be the laſt execution, and the laſt blood that is likely to be ſpilt among you. And then turning to the ſide raile, he prayed for a good ſpace of time.

God hath given me (ſpeaking to Mr. *Bolton*) long time in this world, he hath carryed me through many great accidents of Fortune, he hath at laſt brought me downe into a condition, where I finde my ſelfe brought to an end, for a diſ-affection to this State, to this Parl. that (as I ſaid before) I did believe no body in the world more unlikely to have expected to ſuffer for that Cauſe. I look upon it as a great judgement of God for my ſins. And truly Sir, ſince that the death is violent; I am the leſſe troubled with it, becauſe of thoſe violent deaths that I have ſeen before : Principally my Saviour that hath ſhewed us the way, how and in what manner he hath done it, and for what cauſe, I am the more comforted, I am the more rejoyced. It is not long ſince the King my Maſter paſſed in the ſame manner, and truly I hope that his purpoſes and intentions were ſuch, as a man may not be aſhamed not onely to follow him in the way that was taken with him, but likewiſe not aſhaned of his purpoſes, if God had given him life, I have often diſputed with him concerning many things of this kind, and I conceive his ſufferings, and his better knowledge and better underſtanding (if God had ſpared himſelfe) might have made him a Prince very happy towards himſelfe, and very happy towards this Kingdome. I have ſeen and known, and thoſe bleſſed ſouls in Heaven, have paſſed thither by the gate of ſorrow, and many by the gate of violence : And ſince it is Gods pleaſure to diſpoſe me this way, I ſubmit my ſoule to him, with all comfort, and with all hope, that he hath made this my end, and this my concluſion, that though I be low in death, yet nevertheleſſe this lowneſſe

ſhall

ſhall raiſe me to the higheſt glory for ever.

Truly, I have not ſaid much in publick to the people concerning the perticular actions that I conceive I have done by my Counſels in this Kingdome, I conceive they are well known, it were ſomthing of vanity (me thinks) to take notice of them here, I'le rather dye with them, with the comfort of them in mine own boſome; and that I never intended in this action, or any action that ever I did in my life, either malice, or bloodſhed, or prejudice to any Creature that lives. For that which concerns my Religion, I made my profeſſion before of it, how I was bred, and in what manner I was bred, in a Family that was looked upon to be no little notorious in oppoſition to ſome Liberties, that they conceived, then to be taken; and truly there was ſome mark upon me, as if I had ſome taint of it, even throout the whole wayes that I have taken: every body knows what my affections have been to many that have ſuffered, to many that have been in troubles in this Kingdome, I endeavoured to oblige them, I thought I was tyed ſo by my Conſcience, I thought it by my charity, and truly very much my breeding; God hath now brought me to the laſt inſtant of my time, all that I can ſay, and all that I can adhere unto this, That as I am a great ſinner, ſo I have a great Saviour, that as he hath given me here a fortune to come publickly in a ſhew of ſhame in the way of this ſuffering, (truly I underſtand it not to be) I underſtand it to be a glory, a glory, when I conſider who hath gone before me, and a glory when I conſider I had no end in it but what I conceive to be the ſervice of God, the King, and the Kingdome, and therefore my heart is not charged much with any thing in that particular, ſince I conceive God will accept of the intention, whatſoever the action ſeem to be. I am going to dye, and the Lord receive my ſoule, I have no reliance but upon Chriſt for my ſelfe, I doe acknowledge that I am the unworthieſt of ſinners, my life hath been a vanity, and a continued ſin, and God may juſtly bring me to this end, for the ſins I have committed againſt him, and were there nothing elſe but the iniquities that I have committed in the way of my life, I look upon this as a great juſtice of God to bring me to this ſuffering, and thoſe hands that have been moſt active in it, I pray God forgive them, and that there may not be many ſuch Trophies of their Victory. I might ſay ſomthing of our Tryal, which I think hath been extraordinary, but becauſe I would not ſeem as if I made ſome complaint, I will not ſo much as mention it, becauſe no body ſhall believe I repine at their actions, or my owne fortune; it is the will of God, it is the hand of God under whom I fall, I take it intirely from him, I ſubmit my ſelfe to him, I ſhall deſire to roule my ſelfe into the arms of my bleſſed Saviour.

And

And when I come to this place (pointing to the Block) when I bow down my ſelf there, I hope God will raiſe me up, and when I bid farewell, as I muſt now to hope and Faith, that love will abide, I know nothing to accompany the Soule out of this world but Love, and I hope that Love will bring me to the Fountaine of glory in heaven, through the Arms, Mediation and the mercy of my Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, in whom I beleive, O Lord help my unbelief.

I ſhall make as much haſt as I can to come to that glory, and the Lord of Heaven and Earth take my ſoule: I look upon my ſelf intirely in him, and hope to finde mercy through him, I expect it and through that Fountaine that is opened for ſin, and for uncleannes, my ſoule muſt receive it, for did I reſt in any thing elſe, which inſtead of being carried up into the Arms of God and glory, I have nothing but may throw me down into Hell. And here is the place where I lye down before him, from whence I hope he will raiſe me to an eternall glory through my Saviour, upon whom I rely, from whom only I can expect mercy: into his arms I commend my ſpirit, into his bleeding arms, that when I leave this bleeding body that muſt lye upon this place, he will receive that ſoule that ariſeth out of it, and receive it into his Eternall mercy, through the Merits, through the Worthines, through the Mediation of Chriſt that hath purchaſed it with his owne moſt precious Blood.

Chriſt Jeſus receive my ſoule, my ſoule hungers and thirſts after him clouds are gathering and I truſt in God through all my heavines and I hope through all impediments, he will ſettle my intereſt in him, and throw off all the claim that Satan can make unto it, and that he will carry the ſoule in deſpight of all the calumnies, and all that the Devill and Satan can invent, will carry it into eternall mercy, there to receive the bleſſednes, of his preſence to all eternity.

That Lamb of God, into his hands I commit my ſoule; and that Lamb of God that ſits upon the Throne to judge thoſe 24 that fall down before him, I hope he will be pleaſed to look downward, and judge me with mercy that fall down before him, and that worſhip him, and that adore him, that only truſts upon his mercy for his compaſſion, and that as he hath purchaſed me, he would lay his claim unto me now, and receive me.

Indeed if Chriſt juſtifie, no body can condemn: and I truſt in God, in his juſtification, though there is confuſion here without us, and though there are wonders and ſtaring that now diſquiet us, yet I truſt that I ſhall be carried into that mercy, that God will receive my ſoule.

Then the Earl of *Holland* looking over among the people, pointing to a Souldier, ſaid, This honeſt man took me Priſoner, you little thought I ſhould have been brought to this, when I delivered my ſelf to you upon conditions; and eſpying Capt. *Watſon* on Horſe back putting off his Hat ſaid to him, God be with you Sir, God reward you Sir.

Here

Here must now be my Anchor, a great storm makes me find my Anchor, and but in storms no body trust to their Anchor, and therefore I must trust upon my Anchor (Upon that God, said Mr. *Bolton*, upon whom your Anchor trusts) *yea, God I hope will Anchor my soule fast upon Christ Jesus: and if I dye not with that clearnesse and heartinesse that you speak of, truly, I will trust in God though he kill me, I will relye upon him, and the mercy of my Saviour.*

Then the Earl of Holland *imbraced Liev. Col.* Beecher, *and tooke his leave of him: After which, he came to Mr.* Bolton *and having imbraced him, and returned him many thanks for his great paines and affections to his soule, desiring God to reward him, and returne his love into his bosome, Mr.* Bolton *said to him, The Lord God support you, and be seen in this great extremity, the Lord reveale and discover himself to you, and make your death the passage to eternall life.*

Then the Earl turning to the Executioner, said, Here my friend, let my Cloaths and my Body alone, there is ten pounds for thee, that is better then my Cloaths, I am sure of it.

Execut. *Will your Lordship please to give me a signe when I shall strike? And his Lordship said, you have room enough here, have you not?* Execut. *Yes.*

Then the Earl of Holland *turning to the Executioner, said,* Friend, *doe you hear me, if you take up my head, doe not take off my Cap. Then turning to his servants, he said to one, Fare you well, thou art an honest fellow, and to another, God be with thee, thou art an honest man, and then said, Stay, I will kneel down and aske God forgivenesse, and then prayed for a pretty space with seeming earnestnesse. Then speaking to the Executioner, he said,*

Which is the way of lying (*which they shewed him*) *and then going to the front of the scaffold, he said to the people, God blesse you all, and God deliver you from any such act as may bring you to any such death as is violent, either by war, or by these accidents, but that there may be peace among you, and you may find that these accidents that have hapned to us, may be the last that may happen in this Kingdome; it is that I desire, it is that I beg of God, next the saving of my soule; I pray God give all happinesse to this Kingdome, to this people, and this Nation: And then turning to the Executioner, said, How must I lye? I know not.*

Execut. *Lye down flat upon your Belly: and then having laid himselfe down, he said, Must I lye closer?* Execut. *Yes, and backwarder.*

I will tell you when you shall strike, and then as he lay, seemed to pray with much affection for a short space, and then lifting up his head, said, where is the man? and seeing the Executioner by him, he said, Stay while I give the signe, and presently after stretching out his hand, and the Executioner being not fully ready, he said, Now, now, and just as the words were coming out of his mouth, the Executioner at one blow severed his Head from his Body.

The Speech of the Lord Capel *upon the Scaffold.*

THe Concluſion that I made with thoſe that ſent me hither, and are the cauſe of this violent death of mine, ſhall be the beginning of what I ſhall ſay to you. When I made an Addreſs to them, (which was the laſt) I told them with much ſincerity, That I would pray to the God of all mercies, that they might be partakers of his ineſtimable and boundleſſe mercy in Jeſus Chriſt: And truly I ſhall pray that prayer, and I beſeech the God of Heaven forgive any injury they have done to me, from my ſoule I wiſh it. And truly, this I tell you as a Chriſtian, to let you ſee I am a Chriſtian: But it is neceſſary I ſhould tell you ſomewhat more, that I am a Proteſtant, and truly I am a Proteſtant, and very much in love with the profeſſion of it, after the manner as it was eſtabliſhed in *England* by the thirty nine Articles, a bleſſed way of profeſſion, and ſuch a one, as truly, I never knew none ſo good: I am ſo far from being a Papiſt, which ſome body have (truly) very unworthily at ſome time charged me withall, that truly I profeſſe to you, That though I love Good Works, and commend Good Works, yet I hold, they have nothing at all to doe in the matter of Salvation; my Anchor-hold is this, *That Chriſt loved me, and gave himſelf for me*, that is it that I reſt upon. And truly ſomething I ſhall ſay to you as a Citizen of the whole world, and in that conſideration I am here condemned to dye; truly, contrary to the Law that Governs all the world, that is, *The Law of the Sword*, I had the protection of that for my life, and the honour of it; but truly I wil not trouble you much with that, becauſe in another place I have ſpoken very largely and liberall about it, I believe you will hear by other means what Arguments I uſed in that caſe: But truly, that that is ſtranger, you that are Engliſh men, behold here an Engliſh man now before you, and acknowledged a Peer, not condemned to dye by any Law of *England*, not by any Law of *England*; nay ſhall I tell you (which is ſtrangeſt of all) contrary to all the Lawes of *England* that I know of. And truly I will tell you, in the matter of the civil part of my death, and the Cauſe I have maintained, I dye (I take it) for maintaining the fifth Commandement, enjoyned by God himſelf, which enjoynes reverence and obedience to Parents. All Divines on all hands, though they contradict one another in many ſeverall opinions, yet all Divines on all hands, doe acknowledge that here is intended Magiſtracy and Order, and certainly I have obeyed that Magiſtracy and the Order under which I have lived, which I was bound to obey; and truly, I doe ſay very confidently that I do dye here

here for keeping, for obeying that fifth Commandement given by God himself, and written with his own finger.

And now Gentlemen, I will take this opportunity to tell you, that I cannot imitate a better nor a greater ingenuity then his, that said of himself, *For suffering an unjust Judgement upon another, himselfe was brought to suffer by an unjust Judgement.* Truly Gentlemen, that God may be glorified, that all men that are concerned in it, may take the occasion of it, of humble repentance to God Almighty for it, I do here professe to you, that truly I did give my Vote to that Bill of the E. of *Strafford*, I doubt not but God Almighty hath washed that away with a more precious blood, and that is, with the blood of his own Son, and my dear Saviour Jesus Christ, and I hope he will wash it away from all those that are guilty of it. Truly this I may say, I had not the least part nor the least degree of malice in the doing of it: but I must confesse again to Gods glory, and the accusation of mine own frailty, and the frailty of my nature, that truly it was an unworthy Cowardice, not to resist so great a torrent as carried that businesse at that time. And truly, this I think I am most guilty of, of not courage enough in it, but malice I had none; but whatsoever it was, God I am sure hath pardoned it, hath given me the assurance of it, that Christ Jesus his blood hath washed it away; and truly, I doe from my soule wish, that all men that have any stain by it, may seriously repent, and receive a remission and pardon from God for it. And now Gentlemen, we have had an occasion by this intimation to remember his Majesty, our King that last was, and I cannot speak of him, nor think of it, but truly I must needs say, that in my opinion that have had time to consider all the Images of all the greatest and vertuousest Princes in the world, and truly in my opinion there was not a more vertuous, and more sufficient Prince known in the world, then our gracious King *Charls* that dyed last. God Almighty preserve our King that now is, his Son, God send him more fortunate, and longer dayes. God Almighty so assist him, that he may exceed both the vertues and sufficiencies of his father: For certainly, I that have been a Councellour to him, and have lived long with him, and in a time when discovery is easily enough made, for he was young (he was about thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of Age) those years I was with him, truly I never saw greater hopes of virtue in any young person, then in him; great Judgement, great understanding, great Apprehension, much Honour in his Nature, and truly a very perfect Englishman in his Inclination; and I pray God restore him to this Kingdome, and unite the Kingdomes one unto another, and send a happinesse both to you and to him, that he may long live and Reign among you, and that that Family may Reign til thy Kingdome come, that is, while all temporall power is consummated. I

beseech God of his mercy, give much happinesse to this your King, and to you that in it shall be his Subjects, by the Grace of Jesus Christ.

Truly, I like my beginning so well, that I will make my conclusion with it, that is, That God Almighty would confer of his infinite and inestimable grace and mercy, to those that are the causers of my coming hither, I pray God give them as much mercy as their owne hearts can wish; and truly for my part I will not accuse any of them of malice, truly I will not, nay, I will not think there was any malice in them, what other ends there are, I know not, nor I will not examine, but let it be what it will, from my soule I forgive them every one: And so, the Lord of Heaven blesse you all, God Almighty be infinite in goodnesse and mercy to you, and direct you in those wayes of obedience to his Commands to his Majesty, that this Kingdome may be a happy and glorious Nation again, and that your King may be a happy King in so good and so obedient people. God Almighty keep you all, God Almighty preserve this Kingdome. God Almighty preserve you all.

Then turning about, and looking for the Executioner (who was gone off the Scaffold) said, which is the Gentleman? which is the man? Answer was made, he is coming; he then said, stay, I must pull off my Doublet first and my Wastcoat: And then the Executioner being come upon the Scaffold, the Lord *Capel* said, O friend, prethee come hither: Then the Executioner kneeling down, the Lord *Capel* said, I forgive thee from my soul, and not only forgive thee, but I shall pray to God to give thee all grace for a better life: There is five pounds for thee, and truly for my Cloaths and those things, if there be any thing due to you for it, you shall be very fully recompenced, but I desire my body may not be stripped here, and no body to take notice of my body but my own servants. Look you Friend, this I shall desire of you, that when I lye down, you would give me a time for a particular short prayer.

Lieu. Col. *Beecher*, Make your owne signe my Lord.

Capel. Stay a little, which side doe you stand upon (speaking to the Executioner) stay I think I should lay my hands forward that way (pointing fore right) and answer being made yes, he stood still a little while, and then said, God Almighty blesse all this people, God Almighty stench this blood, God Almighty stench stench this issue of blood, this will not doe the businesse, God Almighty find out another way to doe it.

And then turning to one of his Servants, said, *Baldwin*, I cannot see any thing that belongs to my wife, but I must desire thee to beseech her to rest wholly upon Jesus Christ, and be contented and fully satisfied. And then speaking to his servants, he said, God keep you:

you: And Gentlemen, let me now doe a buſineſſe quickly, privately, and pray let me have your prayers at the moment of death, that God would receive my ſoule.

Capel. *Pray at the moment of ſtriking, joyne your prayers, but make no noyſe* (turning to his Servants) *that is inconvonient at this time.*

Servant. *My Lord, put on your Cap.*

Capel. *Should I? what will that doe me good? Stay a little, is it well as it is now? Then turning to the Executioner, he ſaid, Honeſt man, I have forgiven thee, therefore ſtrike boldly, from my ſoule I doe it.*

Then a Gentleman ſpeaking to him, he ſaid, Nay prethee be contented, be quiet good Mr. be quiet.

Then turning to the Executioner, he ſaid, Well, you are ready when I am ready, are you not? And ſtretching out his hands, he ſaid, then pray ſtand off Gentlemen, then going to the front of the Scaffold, he ſaid to the people, Gentlemen, though I doubt not of it, yet I thinke it convenient to aske it of you, that you would all joyne in prayers with me, that God would mercifully receive my ſoule, and that for his alone mercies in Chriſt Ieſus.

Execut. *My Lord, ſhall I put up your haire.*

Capel. *I, I, prethee doe.*

And then as he ſtood, lifting up his hands and eyes, he ſaid, O God, I die with a perfect and willing heart ſubmit to thy will, O God I doe moſt willingly humble my ſelfe.

Then kneeling down, ſaid, I will try firſt how I can lye, and laying his head over the block, ſaid, Am I well now?

Execut. *Yes.*

And then as he lay with both his hands ſtretched out, he ſaid to the Executioner, Here lye both my hands out, when I lift up my hand thus, then you may ſtrike.

And then after he had ſaid a ſhort prayer, he lifted up his right hand, and the Executioner at one blow ſevered his head from his body, which was taken up by Servants, and put (with his body) into a Coffin, as the former.

March 19. 1648.

An Act for Aboliſhing the Houſe of Peers.

THe Commons of England *Aſſembled in Parl. finding by too long experience that the Houſe of Lords is uſeleſſe and dangerous to the people of* England *to be continued, have thought fit to Ordain and Enact, and be it Ordained and Enacted by the preſent Parliam. and by the Authority of the ſame, That from henceforth the Houſe of Lords in Parl. ſhall be, and is hereby*

by wholly aboliſhed and taken away; and that the Lords ſhall not from henceforth meet or ſit in the ſaid Houſe of Lords, nor ſhall Sit, Vote, Adviſe, Adjudge or Determine of any matter or thing whatſoever, as a Houſe of Lords in Parl. Nevertheleſſe it is hereby declared, That neither ſuch Lords as have demeaned themſelves with Honour, Courage and Fidelity to the Common-wealth, their Poſterities who ſhall continue ſo ſhall not be excluded from the Publick Conncels of the Nation, but ſhall be admitted thereunto, and have their free Vote in Parl. if they ſhall be thereunto Elected, as other perſons of intereſt Elected and Qualified thereunto ought to have. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Peer of this Land, not being Elected, Qualified, and ſitting in Parl. as aforeſaid, ſhall claim, have, or make uſe of any Priviledge of Parl. either in relation to his Perſon, Quality, or Eſtate, any Law, Uſage, or Cuſtome to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Hen. Scobel, Cler. Parl.

On *Thurſday*, July 25. 1650. The General and Army Marched from *Mordington* to *Copperſmith*, Col. *Hackers* Regiment being drawn up in the way, his Excellency made a Speech to ſatisfie them concerning Capt. *Ogles* Troop being ſent back into *Northumberland*, in regard of his intereſt in that County, and that Cap. *Greenwoods* Troop appointed for *Berwick* ſhould march with the Regiment in the ſtead thereof, which gave great ſatisfaction. Col. *Brights* Regiment being drawn up, Maj. Gen. *Lambert* appointed Collonel thereof, coming to the head of the Regiment, was received with great Acclamations.

A Liſt of the Regiments of Horſe and Foot Randezvouzed and Marched with the Lord Gen. Cromwell, *into* Scotland.

Eight Regiments of Horſe.

THe Lord Generals, in number	663
Maj. Gen. in number	663
Col. *Fleetwoods* in number	663
Col. *Whalies* in number	663
Col. *Twiſden* in number	663
Col. *Lilburn* in number	663
Col. *Hackers* in number	663
Col. *Okey* in number	744
Conſiſting with Officers, in all	5450

Ten

Ten Regiments of Foot.

THe Lord Generals, in number	1307
Col. *Pride*	1307
Col. *Bright*	1307
Col. *Maliverye*	1307
Col. *Ch. Fairfax*	1307
Col. *Cocks*	1307
Col. *Dunell*	1307
Col. Sir *Arthur Haſlerigs* 5 Companies	550
Col. *Fenwicks* 5 Companies	555
Conſiſting with Officers, in all	10249
The Traine	690

The whole thus.

The Traine	690
The Horſe	5450
The Foot	10249
The Totall	16354

A Letter from Liev. Gen. David Leſley, *to the Lord Gen.* Cromwell.

My Lord;

I Am Commanded by the Committee of Eſtates of this Kingdome, and deſired by the Commiſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly, to ſend unto your Excellency this incloſed Declaration, as that which containeth the State of the Quarrell: wherein we are reſolved, by the Lords aſſiſtance, to fight your Army, when the Lord ſhall pleaſe to call us thereunto And as you have profeſſed you will not conceale any of our Papers, I doe deſire that this Declaration may be made known to all the Officers of your Army. And ſo I reſt,

Bruchron, 13 *Aug.* 1650.

Your Excel. moſt humble Servant,
DAVID LESLEY.

For his Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell.

The Declaration of the Commiſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly of *Scotland*, *as followeth.*

THe Commiſſion. of the Generall Aſſembly conſidering, That there may be juſt ground of ſtumbling, from the Kings Majeſties refuſing to ſubſcribe and emit the Declaration offered unto him by the Committee of Eſtates, and Com-

miſſioners of the Generall Aſſembly, concerning his former carriages and reſolutions for the future, in reference to the Cauſe of God, and the Enemies and friends thereof; Doth therefore Declare, That this Kirk and Kingdome doe not owne nor eſpouſe any Malignant Party, or Quarrell, or Intereſt, but that they fight meerly upon their former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cauſe of God, and of the Kingdome, as they have done theſe twelve years paſt. And therefore as they doe diſclaime the ſin and guilt of the King and of his houſe; ſo they will not own him, nor his intereſt, otherwiſe then with a ſubordination to God, and ſo far as he ownes and proſecutes the Cauſe of God, and diſclaimes his, and his Fathers oppoſition to the work of God, and to the Coven. and likewiſe all the Enemies thereof. And that they will with convenient ſpeed take into conſideration the Papers lately ſent unto them from Oliver Cromwell, *and vindicate themſelves from all the falſhoods contained therein, eſpecially in theſe things, wherein the Quarrell betwixt us and that party is miſ ſtated, as if we owned the late Kings proceedings, and were reſolved to proſecute and maintaine his preſent Majeſties intereſt, before and without acknowledgement of the ſins of his Houſe and former wayes, and ſatisfaction to Gods people in both Kingdomes.*

Weſt Kirk, *Aug.* 13. 1650. A. Ker.

Auguſt 13. 1650.

THe Committee of Eſtates having ſeen and conſidered a Declaration of the Commiſſion. of the Generall Aſſembly, anent the ſtating of the Quarrell, whereon the Army is to fight, Doe approve the ſame, and heartily concur therein.

Tho. Henderſon.

The Lord Generalls Anſwer to the former, as followeth.

I Received yours of the thirteenth inſtant, with the Paper you mentioned therein incloſed, which I cauſed to be read in the preſence of ſo many Officers as could well be gotten together, to which your Trumpet can witneſſe, we return you this Anſwer, by which I hope in the Lord it will appear, That we continue the ſame we have profeſt our ſelves to the honeſt people of *Scotland*, wiſhing to them as to our own ſouls, it being no part of our buſineſſe to hinder any of them from worſhipping God in that way they are ſatisfied in their Conſciences by the Word of God they ought (though different from us) but ſhall therein be ready to perform what Obligations lye upon us by the Covenant; but that under the pretence of the Covenant, miſtaken and wreſted from the moſt native intent and equity thereof, a thing ſhould be taken in by you, to be impoſed upon us, and this called *The Cauſe of God and the Kingdome*, and this done upon the ſatisfaction

satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, as is alleged, together with a disowning of Malignants, although he who is the head of them, in whom all their hope of comfort lyes, be received; who at this very instant hath a Popish party fighting for and under him in *Ireland*, hath Prince *Rupert* (a man who hath had his hand deep in the blood of many innocent men of *England*) now in the head of our Ships stolen from us upon a Malignant accompt, hath the French and Irish ships daily making depradations upon our Coasts: strong combinations by the Malignants in *England*, to raise Arms in our bowels, by virtue of his Commissions, who having of late issued out very many to that purpose, and how the interest you pretend you have received him upon, and the Malignant interest in the ends and consequences entring in this man, can be secured, we cannot discern; and how we should believe, that whilst known and notorious Malignants, fighting and plotting against us on the one hand, and the declaring for him on the other, should not be an espousing of a Malignant party, quarrell, or interest, but be a meer fighting upon former Grounds and Principles, and in defence of the Cause of God, and of the Kingdome, as hath been these twelve years last past (as ye say) for the security and satisfaction of Gods people in both Nations, or the opposing of which should render us Enemies to the godly with you, we cannot well understand, especially considering, That all these Malignants take their confidence and encouragement from the late Transactions of your Kirk and State with your King; for as we have already said, so we tell you again, it is but satisfying security to those that employ us, and are concerned in that we seek, which we conceive will not be by a few formall and feigned submissions from a person who could not tell otherwise how to accomplish his Malignant ends, and therefore counsell'd to this compiyance, by them who assisted his Father, and have hitherto acted him in his most evill Designes, and are now again by them set on foot; against which, how you will be able, in the way you are in, to secure us or your selves, is (forasmuch as concerns our selves) our duty to look after.

If the state of your quarrell be thus, upon which, as you say, you resolve to fight our Army, you will have opportunity to do that, else what means our abode here? And if our hope be not in the Lord, it will be ill with us. We commit both you and our selves to him, who knowes the heart, and tryes the Reins, with whom are all our wayes, who is able to doe for us and you, above what we know, which we desire may be in much mercy to this poor people, and to the glory of his own great Name.

And having performed your desire in making your Papers so publick as is before expresst, I desire you to doe the like, by letting the

State, Kirk and Army have the knowledge hereof. To which end I have sent you incloſed two Copies, and reſt

From the Camp at *Pencland* Hills, *Aug.* 14. 1650. Your Humble Servant, O. CROMWEL.

The Victory at *Gladſmore* in *Scotland*, July 30, 31. 1650. M. G. *Montgomery* ſlain, 200 Arms taken, 80 Troopers, 500 wounded, 4 Colours, 15 Troops routed, 500 Foot routed at *Muſcleburrough*. The victory at *Dunbar*, Aug. 30. 1650. 4000 killed, 10000 Priſoners, 3000 Horſe, 290 Commiſſion Officers, 15000 Arms, 200 Colours, 32 pieces of Ordnance. Of ours that ingaged 5000 Horſe and Foot; their Word, *The Covenant*, ours, *The Lord of Hoſts*.

Novemb. 1650. Inſurrections in *Norfolke*, for which 24 were condemned, and 20 executed Col. *Ker* routed and taken, and the Town of *Ayre*. *Decemb.* 25. The ſtrong Caſtle of *Edenburgh* delivered up, 73 pieces of Ordnance, whereof 15 Iron, the reſt Braſſe, about 8000 Arms, with ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion.

Nov. 22. A Squadron of Ships commanded by Gen. *Blague*, ſurprized a conſiderable part of the *Portugall Braſil* Fleet ſtraighted with Sugar, and ſent them to *England*, and after purſued the revolted ſhips beyond *Alligant*, where they took 7 of Prince *Ruperts* Fleet, and purſued him to *Thoulon*, one of the furtheſt Havens of *France*, having but two ſhips left. *Jan.* 30. 1650. A day of publick Thankſgiving in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Barwick*.

Jan. 1. 1650. The Scots King was Crowned at *Schone*, he is General of the Army, D. *Hamilton* Lieut. Gen. of the Scotch Army, *David Leſley* M. G. *Middleton* L. G. of the Scotch Horſe, and *Maſſey* M. G. of the Engliſh.

Jan. 4. 1650. The King of *Spain* ſent his Ambaſſador for the acknowledging of this State, whoſe Authority and Soveraignty reſides in this Parl: of the Common-wealth of *England*, and to ſtabliſh a good friendſhip with it.

The *Portugal* ſent his Agent alſo to the like effect.

March 6. 1650. Sir *Henry Hide* Beheaded at the *Exchange*, for receiving and acting by virtue of a Commiſſion from *Charls Stuart* the Second, and King of Great *Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, as his Agent to the Great Turk, with an intent to deſtroy the Trade of the Turky Company, and the Parl. intereſt, not only in *Conſtantinople*, but in *Mitylene*, *Antolia*, and *Smyrna*, in which Conſpiracies he was a Commiſſioner, and likewiſe to ſeize upon our Merchants Goods for the uſe of the King of *Scotland*, and procured audience of the Grand Viſier, and raiſed great fears and uproars among the Merchants.

Browne

A Speech made by K. Charles ye 2d. at his Coronation: 1 January: 1650
I will by gods assistance bestow my life for your defence wishing to live no longer then that I may see this Kingdome flourish in happiness.

The Oath, I doe promise & vow in ye presence of ye eternall god ye I will maintaine ye true Kirk of god religion right preaching & administration of ye Sacraments now received & preached within this Realme in purity: And shall abolish & gain-stand all false Religions & sects contrary to ye same. And shall rule ye people comited to my charge according to ye will of god, and laudable laws & constitutions of ye Realme, causing justice & equity to be ministred without partiality

Brownt Bushell beheaded under the Scaffold on *Tower-Hill*, *March* 29. 1651. for delivering up *Scarborough*.

June 2. 1651. The surrender of *Scilly* Islands.

June 24. Insurrection in *Cardiganshire*, 40 slain, 60 Prisoners taken.

July 29. Burnt Island surrendred.

The

The Scotch King invaded *England* with 16000 Horse and Foot, and a light Train of Artillery, and caused himself to be proclaimed K. of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in *Lancashire*.

August 22. *Charls* the First erected his Standard at *Nottingham*, and *Charls* the Second erected his Standard at *Worcester*, Aug 22. 1651.

Sept. 3. Old *Lesley*, *Crawford*, *Linsey*, *Ogleby*, with divers of quality, besides 300 taken that were making levies to raise the Siege at *Dundee*. *Aug.* 2. 1651. St. *Johnston* surrendred. *Aug.* 19. The Castle of *Sterling* surrendred, 40 pieces of Ordnance, 27 faire brasse pieces, 2 great Iron Guns, 11 Leather Guns, provision of Meal to serve 500 men about twelve months, 40 or 50 Barrels of Beef, 500 Arms, new Muskets and Pikes, 26 Barrels of powder, 20 or 30 Vessels of Claret Wine, and Strong waters, great store of Match and other Ammunition, Lances, Guns, a thousand Flats and other instruments of War of that nature, all the Records of *Scotland*, the Chaire and Cloath of State, the Sword, and other rich furniture of the Kings. *Aug.* 23. The totall rout and overthrow of the Earl of *Darby* in *Lancashire*, by Col. *Robert Lilburn*.

A full Narrative of the late Dangerous Designs against the State; written with Master *Love's* own hand, and by him sent to the Parliament, declaring the severall Meetings, and secret Actings, with *Major Alford*, *Major Adams*, *Colonel Barton*, *Mr. Blackmore*, *M. Case*, *M. Cauton*, *Dr. Drake*, *M. Drake*, *Capt. Far*, *M. Gibbons*, *M. Haviland*, *Maj. Huntington*, *M. Jenkins*, *M. Jaquel*, *M. Jackson*, *Liev. Jackson*, *Cap. Massey*, *M. Nalton*, *Cap. Potter*, *M. Robinson*, *M. Sterks*, *Col. Sowton*, *Col. Vaughan*, and others.

COnsidering how a clear and full Narrative may satisfie the State, (although it may prejudice my self) I am willing with an ingenuous freedome, and openness of heart to make known the whole matter, so far as I distinctly know and well remember, humbly hoping that this large acknowledgment of mine (which is more then any in the world can prove against me) shall not be taken as an aggravation of my fault, but as a demonstration of my ingenuity. Before I mention the matters of Fact, I humbly crave leave to signifie the time when, and manner how, I came to be intangled in this unhappy businesse.

As for the time, it was after the breaking off the Treaty between the

the King, and the Scots at *Jersey*; for before that time (to the best of my remembrance) I was not privy to, or acquainted with any meetings about the sending of Capt. *Titus* (whose face I never saw) to *Jersey*, or sending Letters to him, or receiving Letters from him, while he was there; or about sending any Letters to, or receiving any Letters from the King, Queen, *Jermyn*, *Piercy*, or any other persons in forreign parts, during the Treaty at *Jersey*; but after that Trea-

ty was ended, Mr. *Wil. Drake* came to me, told me he had Newes to impart, and to that end, he desired to know (if he could get friends together) whether I was willing that they should meet at my house (it being conveniently scituate in the midst of the City) that so he might communicate what he heard of affaires abroad. To satisfie my curiosity to hear News, I was content to let him, with those he should bring to meet at my house. Thus for the time when, and manner how I came to be present at any meetings about Intelligence.

I now come humbly and truly to relate the matter of Fact, which is as followeth. It appeared to me by the testimony of the Witnesses, that there were frequent meetings by Mr. *Drake*, *Alford*, *Titus*, *Adams*, and others, soon after the death of the late King, and applications made to the King of Scots, the Queen his Mother, to *Jermyn*, and *Piercy*, both before and during the Treaty at *Jersey*, of which I know nothing, nor was I present. But the first meeting I was at, was at my House (and as I remember) at the reading of a Letter which came from Captain *Titus*, after the Treaty was ended at *Jersey*; the Contents of that Letter were (if I mistake not) to this effect: That the Treaty at *Jersey* was broken off through the violent and evill Counsels of desperate Malignants; and that he had something of con-

cernment

ernment to communicate, which he durſt not doe in perſon, being not ſafe for him to come over into *England*, nor could he well doe it by writing, he judging it not fit or ſafe to ſend by the Common Poſt, fearing a miſcarriage; wherefore he deſired ſome body to be ſent over to him to *Calice*, to whom he might give an account of all proceedings. Upon the reading of this Letter, Mr. *Drake* moved that ſome perſon ſhould be deſired to goe to *Calice*; for ſaid he, we ſhall hear the whole relation of the buſineſſe at *Ierſey*; whereupon Major *Adams* or Capt. *Farr* were moved by Mr. *Drake* to goe. There was mention of Major *Alford* to goe, though he was not then preſent that I know of, nor was he ever within my houſe, as I remember, untill after he returned from *Calice*; ſo that there was none that I know of was gone, Mr. *Drake* told me, Major *Alford* was the fitteſt man to go over to *Calice*, having buſineſſe of his own to goe into *France*, to look after his Prodigall Son, ſo that it was (ſaid he) a plauſible pretence to conceale his going over to meet with *Titus*. There were preſent at this firſt meeting, Mr. *Drake*, Mr. *Ienkins*, Maj. *Adams*, Dr. *Drake*, Cap. *Farr*, Cap. *Potter*, and my ſelf, with ſome others, but who more I cannot remember.

About 2 or 3 dayes after Maj. *Alfords* return from *Calice*, M. *Drake* told me he was come to *London*, and told me he would goe to ſeverall Miniſters and Citizens, to deſire them to meet at my houſe, that ſo we might hear what Newes Maj *Alford* brought with him from *Calice*; accordingly the next day in the evening they met at my houſe, Mr. *Drake* brought Maj *Alford* with him, who gave an account of his conference with *Titus*, and his receiving a Copy of the Kings Letter from him as alſo a Narrative of the Treaty at *Ierſey*, and ſaid, that he brought not over the Letters himſelf, but delivered them to a Paſſenger that came in the Ship, leaſt himſelf ſhould be ſearched; but after he came into *England* he received the Letter and Narrative from him (but who he was I know not) and ſo brought them to *London*. Whether the Copy of the Kings Letter was read at my houſe in my hearing, I remember not; yet I deny not but it was read there; I am ſure I heard the contents of it were to this effect, That he took in good part the affections and loyalty of thoſe who formerly had Petition'd to him (of which Petition I know nothing) and if ever God reſtored him, or put him in a condition, he ſhould remember them. The Narrative read in my Houſe, was to this effect, He made a large deſcription of the *Scots*, commending his prudent carriage, and good inclinations to an agreement with the *Scots*, but that his bad Councel about him hindred it; alſo he made a rehearſall of his ſufferings from the Cavaliers at *Ierſey*, how he was impriſoned in a cloſe Room. There were preſent at this meeting, Maj. *Alford*, Mr. *Drake*, Mr. *Caſe*, Maj. *Adams*, Mr. *Iegue*, Mr. *Jackſon*, Mr. *Ienkins*, Dr.

Drake,

Drake, Capt. *Potter*, Mr. *Sterks*, Capt. *Farr*, and my self, with others, but who I doe not remember.

A little before the Treaty at *Breda*, there was a meeting at my House, Mr. *Drake* proposed, That we should think of some way to promote the agreement between the King and the Scots; where by the way I desire humbly to give notice, that this was the first and only meeting of this nature at my house, Mr. *Drake* took out some papers out of his pocket, written in Characters, which he read in my Study, which went under the name of a Commission and Instructions to be sent to the Lord *Willoughby*, Alderm. *Bunce*, *Massey*, *Graves*, and *Titus*, to appoint them to advise with, & use their interests in persons of honour, to provoke the King to agree with the Scots, and take the Covenant; as also to advise with the Scots Commissioners, and perswade them, That in their agreement with their King, they would have speciall respect to the interest of Religion, and terms of the Covenant; the Commission ran in this form, as if it were in the names of all the Presbyteriall party in *England*. After I heard it read, I was against it, alledging severall reasons, chiefly, that it was an act of high presumption for private persons to send a Commission with Instructions; and an act of notorious falshood, to say this was in the name of all the Presbyteriall party of *England*, when but a few persons knew thereof; many in the company also expresst a dislike thereof; Mr. *Drake* also read a Letter in this meeting, but o whom it was I know not, neither know I the contents of it, I was at least a dozen times called out of the Room, whiles the Company were there, so that I am not able to give so full and particular an accompt of the Contents of the Letter, and of the Commission and instruction What Mr. *Drake* did about the Commission and Instructions after he was gone from my house, I know not, what and by whom he sent I know not, until Maj. *Alford* declared before the High Court, That he received the Papers from Mr. *Drake*, carried them to *Gravesend*, and delivered to one *Mason*, and he carried them to *Holland*. There was at this meeting, Maj. *Huntington*, Mr. *Drake*, Dr. *Drake*, Mr. *Jackson*, Mr. *Jenkins*, Mr. *Gauton*, Maj. *Alford*, Mr. *Gibbons*, Maj. *Adams*, Cap. *Farr*, and my self, with others, whom I cannot remember. There is one thing more I make bold to mention, That there are other persons besides those I have named, who did now and then come to my house, as Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *Nalton*, Mr. *Haviland*, Mr. *Blackmore*, Col. *Vaughan*, Col. *Sowton*, were present at one time or another, but at what particular meeting, I cannot positively say. Thus I have clearly laid open the whole matter of Fact, so far as I well remember, and distinctly know of passages about these meetings and Transactions at my House.

I attest the Truth of this Narrative under my Hand.

Tower of *London*,
July 22. 1651.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE.

Mr. Love's *Speech made on the Scaffold on* Tower-hill, *Auguſt* 22. 1651.

BEloved Chriſtians, I am this day made a ſpectacle unto God, Angels, and men; and among them I am made a grief to the godly, a laughing ſtock to the wicked, and a gazing ſtock to all; yet bleſſed be my God, not a terror to my ſelf; although there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is but a little between me and Heaven. It comforted Dr. *Taylor*, the Martyr, when he was going to Execution, That there were but two ſtiles between him and his fathers houſe; there is a leſſer way between me and my fathers houſe, but two ſteps between me and glory; it is but lying down upon the block, and I ſhall aſcend upon a Throne. I am this day ſayling towards the Ocean of Eternity, through a rough paſſage, to my Haven of reſt, through a red Sea, to the promiſed Land. Methinks I hear God ſaying to me, as he did to *Moſes*, *Goe up to Mount Nebo, and dye there*, ſo goe thou up to *Tower*-hill, and dye there. *Iſaac* ſaid of himſelf, *That he was old and yet he knew not the day of his death*; but I cannot ſay thus, I am young, and yet I know the day, the kind, and the place of my death alſo; it is ſuch a kind of death as two famous Preachers of the Goſpel were put to before me, *John* the Baptiſt, and *Paul* the Apoſtle, we have mention of the one in Scripture ſtory, of the other in Eccleſiaſticall Hiſtory; and *Rev* 20. 4. *The Saints were beheaded for the word of God, and for the teſtimony of Jeſus*. But herein is the diſadvantage which I am in in the thoughts of many, who judge that I ſuffer not for the Word or Conſcience, but for medling with State-matters. To this I ſhall briefly ſay, That it is an old guiſe of the Devil, to impute the cauſe of Gods peoples ſufferings to be contrivements againſt the State. The Rulers of *Iſrael* would put *Jeremiah* to death upon a civil account, though it was the truth of his Propheſie made them angry, becauſe he fell away to the *Chaldeans*. So *Paul* muſt dye as a mover of ſedition. The ſame thing is laid to my charge, whereas indeed it is becauſe I purſue my Covenant, and will not proſtitute my Principles to the luſts of men. Beloved, I am this day to make a double exchange, I am exchanging a Pulpit for a Scaffold, and a Scaffold for a Throne; and I might add a third, I am changing this numerous multitude upon *Tower*-hill, for the innumerable company of Angels in the holy hill of *Zion*; and I am changing a Guard of Souldiers for a Guard of Angels, which will receive me and carry me into *Abrahams* boſome. This Scaffold is the beſt Pulpit I ever Preached in, for in the Church Pulpit God through his grace made me an inſtrument to bring others to heaven, but in this he will bring me to heaven; and it may be this Speech upon a Scaffold may bring God more glory then many Sermons in a Pulpit.

Before

Before I lay down my neck upon the block, I ſhall lay open my Caſe, and that without animoſity or revenge; God is my record, whom I ſerve in the ſpirit, I ſpeak the truth, and lye not, I doe not bring a revengefull heart unto the Scaffold this day; before I came here, upon my bended knees I have beg'd mercy for them that denyed mercy to me, and I have prayed God to forgive them who would not forgive me. I have forgiven from my heart the worſt enemy I have in all the world, and this is [illegible] that I wiſh to my Accuſers and Proſecuters, who have purſue[illegible]d, that I might meet their ſoules in Heaven.

I have no more to ſay, but to deſire the help of all your prayers, that God would give me the continuance and ſupply of Divine grace to carry me through this great work I am now to doe; that I, who am to doe a work I never did, I may have a ſtrength that I never had; that I may put off this body with as much quietneſſe and comfort of mind, as ever I put off my cloaths to goe to bed. And now I am to commend my ſoule to God, and to receive my fatall blow, I am comforted in this, though men kill me, they cannot damne me, and tho they thruſt me out of the world, yet they cannot ſhut me out of heaven. I am now going to my long home, to heaven my fathers houſe, to the heavenly *Jeruſalem*, to the innumerable company of Angels, to Jeſus Chriſt the Mediator of the new Covenant, to the ſpirits of juſt men made perfect, to God the Judge of all, in whoſe preſence there is fullneſſe of joy, and at whoſe right hand there are pleaſures for evermore.

Then he kneeled down and made a ſhort prayer privately;

Then after riſing up, he ſaid, Bleſſed be God I am full of joy and peace in believing, I lye down with a world of comfort. And then ſaying The Lord bleſs you, he lay down with his head over the block, and when he ſtretched out his hands, the Executioner did his office.

The Humble Petition of William Jenkins, *Priſoner.*

Moſt humbly ſheweth;

THat your Petitioner is unfeignedly ſorrowfull for all his late miſcarriages, whether teſtified againſt him, or acknowledg'd by him, and for the great and ſinfull unſutableneſſe of them to his Calling and Condition.

That upon earneſt ſeeking of God, and diligent enquiry into his will, your Petitioner is convinced, That the alterations of Civil Governments are ordered by, and founded upon the wiſe and righteous providences of God, who removeth Kings, and ſetteth up Kings, ruleth in the Kingdomes of men, and giveth them to whomſoever he will.

That the providences of this God, have in the judgement of your Petitioner, as evidently appeared in the removing of others from, and the inveſting your Honours with the Government of this Nation, as

ever they appeared in the taking away, or bestowing of any Government in any History of any Age of the World.

That he apprehends, That a refusall to be subject to this present Authority, under the pretence of upholding the Title of any one upon earth, is a refusall to acquiesce in the wise and righteous pleasure of God, such an opposing of the Government set up by the Soveraign Lord of Heaven and Earth, as none can have peace, either in acting in, or suffering for [illegible] your petitioner looks upon it as his duty, to yield to this [illegible] all active and cheerfull obedience in the Lord, even for [illegible] sake, to promise (he being required) truth and fidelity [illegible], and to hold forth the grounds of his so doing to any as God shall call him thereunto.

That though an Imprisonment, accompanied with the losse of Estate, and to be followed (without your gracious prevention) with a speedy Arraignment before a high and eminent Judicatory, are far from being pleasant to flesh and blood, and though the injoyment of your grace and favour, be a blessing most deserving to be reckoned among the best of temporalls, yet that neither the feeling, and fearing of the former, nor the expectation of the latter, could have induced your Petitioner against the light of his own judgement, and the prepondering part of his own conscience to have made, or presenting this acknowledgement, he sadly fore-casting, that a whole skin is but a contemptible recompence for a wounded conscience.

WIL: JENKIN.

Sept. 3. 1651. A Victory obtained over the Scotch Army at *Worcester*. This day twelve months was glorious at *Dunbar*, but this day hath been very glorious before *Worcester*; the Word was, *The Lord of Hosts*, and so it was now; the same signall we had now as then, which was to have no white about us, yet the Lord hath cloathed us with white Garments, though to the enemy they have been bloody. Only here lyeth the difference, that at *Dunbar* our work was at break of day, but now it began towards the close of the evening, 10000 taken, and 3000 slain of the Enemy about 200 of ours The Generall hazarding himself, rode up to the Enemies Forts, offering them Quarter, whereto they returned no answer but shot.

Sept. 1. *Dundee* taken by storm, 60 ships in the Harbour, 40 Guns.

The Scots King beaten at Worcester, *gets into a hollow Tree, remains there a night, next day in a Wood, cuts his haire short, ships for* Havre de Grace, *and so to* Paris.

SIR, THe Scottish King came hither on *Munday* the last of *Octob.* N. S. and being demanded by his Mother and the D. of *Orleans*, how he escaped the Fight of *Worcest.* gave them this account.

That about six a clock in the evening, his Army being in all likelihood lost, he quitted *Wor.* Town, with a party of Horse, and marched

ched toward *Lancaſhire*, but being fearfull of being purſued, and of the *Scottiſh* Officers that might deliver him up, he with the L. *Wilmot* quitted their Horſe, and betook themſelves next day to a Tree, where they ſtayed till night, and then marched; the third day they lay in a wood, and at night marched toward *Lancaſhire*, a Lady receiving them, furniſhed them with Cloaths for a diſguiſe, and cut off their haire. Having repoſed two or three dayes, ſhe endeavoured to ſhip them out of *Engl.* and ſhe riding behind the Kidg, and *Wilmot* as another Servant by, they went to *Briſtoll*, but finding a narrow inquiry there, reſolved to go for *London*, where they ſtayed 3 weeks. The King one day went into *Weſtminſter* Hall, where he ſaw the States Arms, and Scots Colours. My Lord *Wilmot* procured a Merchant to hire a ſhip of forty Tuns to tranſport them, which coſt them a hundred and

twenty pounds, but where they took [illegible] not known; but as ſoon as my Lord was entred the Bark, and the King as his Servant, the Maſter came to him, and told him that he knew the King, and in caſe it ſhould be known, he could expect no mercy; which ſaying troubled them, but at length, what with money and promiſes, they prevailed, and ſo ſet ſaile for *Havre de Grace*, where they landed, and from thence to *Roven*, where they cloathed themſelves, and writ to *Paris*. His arrivall there will put them to new Counſels, ſince, now they cannot ſend their Ambaſſadors, which was concluded on before his coming. The Duke of *Orleans* fetcht him into Town, and expreſſed much as to ſerve him. Yeſterday, he, with *Thurenne*, *Beaufort*, and the D of *Guiſe* came to him to the *Louvre*, where the King told them, that they ſhould endeavour to reconcile the breach between the Prince and the King of *France*, for, ſaid he, to my knowledge the Engliſh will viſit you with an Army in the Spring.

Octob. 15. 1651. Earl of *Darby* beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*. *Octob.* 30. The Iſle of *Jerſey* taken. *Nov.* 16. The Iſle of *Man* taken.

Reſolved, That the time for the continuance of this Parl. beyond which they reſolve not to ſit, ſhall be *Nov.* 3. 1654.

The Parliament of the Common-wealth of England Declare,

1 That no Power, Jurisdiction, or Authority, otherwise then from the Par. of *England* be used, exercised, or enjoyed within *Scotl.* or the Isles, or any of the Territories thereof.

2 That they doe forbid, annull, and make voyd the use and exercise of any Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority whatsoever, within *Scotl.* or the Isles, or any of the Territories thereof, other then such as shall be so derived.

An Act of Generall Pardon and Oblivion, Feb. 24. 1651.

The Parl. of *England* having had good experience of the affections of the people to this present Government, by their ready assistance against *Charls Stuart* Son of the late Tyrant, and the Forces lately invading this Nation under his Command; and being much afflicted with the miserable and sad effects which the late unnaturall War hath produced, and resolved to settle the peace and freedome of this Common-wealth; and being desirous that the minds, persons, and the Estates of all the people of this Nation, might be composed, settled, and secured, and that all rancour and evil will occasioned by the late differences, may be buried in perpetuall Oblivion, Be it Enacted by this present Parl. and by Authority of the same, That all and every person or persons of or within the Common wealth of *England*, the Isles of *Jersey* and *Garnsey*, the Town of *Barwick* upon *Tweed*, and the Heirs, Execut. and Administr. of them and every of them, and all and singular bodies in any manner incorporated, Cities, Burroughs, Shires, &c. and every of them are, and shall be acquitted and pardoned, of all Treasons, Fellonies, Offences, &c. done before *Sept.* 3. 1651. not in this present Act hereafter not excepted nor fore-prized. And the said Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, granteth

granteth and freely giveth to every of them, all Goods, Debts, Chattels, Fines, which to the said Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, do belong or appertain, before *Sept.* 3. and which be not hereafter in this Act foreprized and excepted. And it is further Enacted, That this Pardon shall be taken in Courts of Justice, available to all and singular the said persons, *&c.* shall be arrested, *&c.* for any thing acquitted by this Act, every person so offending, shall pay to him offended, his treble damages, and 10. *l.* to the State. Excepted all High-Treasons (other then for words only) and all levying of war, rebellions, insurrections, and conspiracies committed against the Par. since *Jan.* 30. 1648. And all concealments of the said offences. And all voluntary Murthers, petty Treasons, poysoning, piracies, buggeries, rapes, raviſhments, marrying any one against her will. And also all persons now attained for petty treason, murther, poysoning, conjurations, witchcrafts, charms, detainments of Customs, and sums of money due upon Composition, Excise, or New Impost; all Conditions, Covenants, and penalties of forfeitures due to the Parl. or the late K. since *Jan.* 30. 1648 All first Fruits, and Tithes, and all offences and mildemeanours, whereof any sentence or judgement hath been given in Parl. since *Jan.* 30. 1648. And all offences of Bribery, Perjuries, and Subordination of Witnesses, counterfeiting Deeds, Debenters, Bils of Publick Faith, Escripts, or Writings whatsoever, carrying over Seas any Coyn or Jewels, melting down of Gold or Bullion, *&c.* detaining the Goods, *&c.* of the late King or Queen, all offences committed by any Jesuit, any Outlawries upon any Writ of *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, and all, except such persons as were *Jan.* 28. 1651. in Prison by Order of Parl. and all proceedings concerning common Highwayes, all Fee-farm rents, and arrerages due since *June* 24 1647. all moneys impressed since *Nov.* 3. 1638. Provided all Acts of Hostility between the late King and Parl. or between any of the people of this Nation, or falling out by reason of the late troubles, shall in no time after *June* 18. 1651. be called in question.

The DECLARATION *of the Lord Generall and his Counsel of Officers, shewing the Grounds and Reasons for the Dissolving the Parliament*, April 20. 1653.

AFter it had pleased God not only to reduce *Ireland*, and give in *Scotland*, but so marvellously to appear for his people at *Worcester*, that these Nations were reduced to a graat degree of peace; it was matter of grief to many well affected in the Land, to see the Cause of God so little forwarded by the Par. whereupon they applyed to the Army, expecting redresse by them; notwithstanding which, the Army being unwilling to meddle with the Civil Authority, in matters so properly appertaining to it, it was agreed, That his Excellency and Officers of the Army should be desired to move the

the Parl. to proceed vigorously in reforming what was amisse in Government; which having done, we hoped that the Parl. would seasonably have answered our expectations; but finding delayes therein, we renewed our desires in a Petition in *August* last, and although they signified their good acceptance thereof, and referred the particulars to a Committee of the House, yet no considerable effect was produced, but there more and more appeared among them an aversion to the things themselves, with much bitternesse and opposition

to the people of God; which grew so prevalent, that those persons of honour and integrity who had eminently appeared for God and the publick good, were rendred of no further use in Parl. then by meeting with a corrupt party, to give them countenance to carry on their ends. For which purpose, they frequently declared themselves against having a New Representative, and when they were necessitated to take that Bill into consideration, they resolv'd to make use of it to recruit the House with persons of the same temper, thereby to perpetuate their own sitting, which intention divers of the most active did manifest, labouring to perswade others to a consent therein; and divers Petitions preparing from severall Counties for the continuance of this Parl. were encouraged by them. For obviating these evils, the Officers of the Army obtained severall meetings with some of the Parl. to consider what fitting means might be applyed to prevent the same; but such endeavours proving altogether ineffectual, it became most evident to the Army, that this Parl. would never answer those ends, which God, his people, and the whole Nation expected from them, but that this Cause must needs languish under their hands, and be wholly lost. All which being sadly considered, by the honest people of this Nation, as well as by the Army, and wisdome and direction being sought from the Lord, it seemed to be a duty incumbent upon us, to consider of some more effectuall means

to

to ſecure the cauſe which the good people of this Common-wealth have been ſo long engaged in, and to ſtabliſh peace in theſe Nations. And after much debate it was judged neceſſary, that the Supream Authority ſhould be devolved upon known perſons, men fearing God, and of approved integrity, and committed unto them for a time, as the moſt hopefull way to encourage and countenance all Gods people, reform the Lawes, and adminiſter Juſtice impartially, hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and have the Government ſetled upon a true Baſis, without hazard to this glorious Cauſe, and neceſſitating to keep up Arms for the defence of the ſame. And being ſtill reſolved to uſe all means poſſible to prevent extraordinary courſes, we prevailed with about twenty Members of Parl. to give us a Conference, with whom we freely and plainly debated the neceſſity and juſtneſſe of our Propoſals, and did evidence that theſe would moſt probably bring forth ſomething anſwerable to that work, the foundation whereof God himſelf hath laid. The which found no acceptance, but it was offered, that the way was to continue ſtill this Parl. as being that from which we might reaſonably expect all good things; and this being inſiſted upon, did much confirm us in our apprehenſions, That not any love to a Repreſentative, but the making uſe thereof to perpetuate themſelves, was their aim. They being plainly dealt with about this, and told, that neither the Nation, the honeſt intereſt, nor we our ſelves would be deluded by ſuch dealings, did agree to meet again next day in the afternoon, and nothing in the mean time ſhould be done, that might fruſtrate the Propoſalls. Notwithſtanding the Parl. next morning did make more haſt then uſual in carrying on their ſaid Act, being helped therein by ſome of the perſons engaged to us the night before, none of them endeavouring to oppoſe the ſame, and being ready to put the main Queſtion for conſummating the ſaid Act, whereby our Propoſalls would have been made void. For preventing whereof, we have been neceſſitated to put an End to this PARLIAMENT. And deſire that all men, as they would not provoke the Lord to their own deſtruction, ſhould wait for ſuch iſſue as he ſhall bring forth, and to follow their buſineſſe with peaceable ſpirits, wherein we Promiſe them Protection by his aſſiſtance.

FINIS.